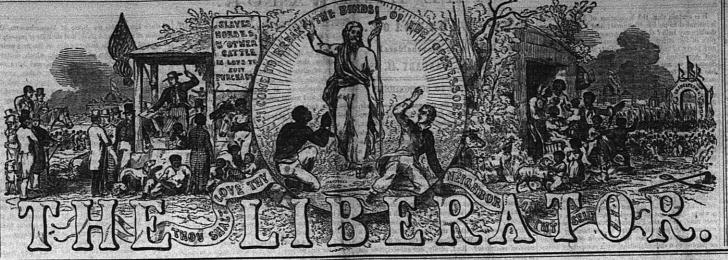
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

ASHINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 6.

athorised of Countries of the following gentlemen constitute the Financial committee, but are not responsible for any debts of the committee, but are not responsible for any debts of the committee, it is Francis Jackson, Edward Ceiner, Edward



The United States Constitution is "a

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

VOL. XXXI. NO. 2.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 1569.

# Refuge of Oppression.

GOV. BANKS ON THE PERSONAL LIBERTY

Extract from the Valedictory Address of Hon. N.
P. Bakks, late Governor of Massachusetts, delivered before both branches of the Legislature, January During the first year of my administration

Daring the first year of my administration of the recommended to the Legislature the revision of the Ar for the Protection of Personal Liberty, by the regal of some of its objectionable features. I lim-ited my objections to such provisions as imposed se-rious disabilities upon the citizens of the Common-walls, in derogation of their rights and its duties to

the amendments I suggested relieved our own tens, who, in the pursuit of their own lawful pur-s, or under the orders of the government itself, at contravene its provisions, and subject them-tens to expensive prosecutions, or dishonorable dis-rige from public service. It was all I was then to to obtain from the Legislature. Since this tool, the pendency of legislation in harmony with original law has prevented recurrence to this ject. The important events of the time now the strength further consideration of the

te. egal alvice is sometimes sought for the purpose secretaining to what extent prosecutions can be died or impeachment prevented, rather than the overy of what is just and right. Adopting rules onstruction which would govern States standing sealous or hostile attitude, this Act, as it now dis, although operating in an unfriendly spirit mist one of the laws of the United States, and sing the rights of the States to the extremest limmight be said not altogether to 'transcend the hobests corpus Act which cannot, within any sonable rules of construction, be so regarded. I er to the sections relating to, and 'regulating, the I by Yury.

Constitution of the United States declared the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion is on the public safety may require it." It is therefore, to which resort may be had in all

a writ, therefore, to which resort may be had in all cases.

There are offences, for the punishment of which provision is made by State and Federal governments, and, in such cases, whenever any person is brought before the court to this State, it is the province of the court to recognize the jurisdiction of that government having the offender in its possession by priority of arrest or prosecution; but where the process, statute and jurisdiction is exclusively in either government, the other must surrender any claim to control the procedure, or qualify the final judgment.

By the Constitution of the United States: "No person held to service or labor in one State, under the control the procedure, or labor in one State, under the control the great of the service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such labor or service may be due."

The Legislature of this State has not attempted

may be due."
gislature of this State has not attempted
nactment to give effect to this constitution.

It is true, that the statute authorizing
of Personal Replevin provides, that in prounder such a writ, if it appears "that the
t is entitled to the custody of the plaintiff
ld, ward, servant, apprentice, or otherwise,
have judgment for a re-delivery of the body,
and diswased of according to law.

which no State a..., which no State a..., which no State a..., which no state a..., alify, regulate, control or restrant.

to another jury, or continued to the next term." (§ 20.)

In every case of disagreement, another jury may be summoned and qualified "forthwith, or at a future days." (§ 20.) The court or justice is authorized to admit the person whose service or labor is claimed, to bail. (§ 19.) The jury is authorized to decide

"as to any facts stated in the return of the officer or alleged." The words "or alleged" must be understood to mean; alleged by any party to the proceeding; for the jury may be demanded by either party. The construction of a law for the protection of personal liberty should be in favor of personal liberty. No construction of a statute which defeats its obvious
ends, can be authorized or just when a different construction, equally accordant with the words and sense,
will enforce and protect them. The proceeding opens to the jury every question involved in the gen
else, even to the "proof that the alleged fugitive or any of his ancestors was or had been held as glary, and that such holding was legal; and the jury, hy special provision, is invested with the power of juries in criminal cases, to decide both the law and the fact."

It may be that cases may arise to which these provisions may be constitutionally applied, but it does not seem to me that it can be held, in any riew, not to interfere with and control the course of procedure, under a constitutional provision and statute which the Supreme Court of our own State, and that of the United States, hold to be exclusively in the pow-

tion.

While I am constrained to doubt the right of this State to enact such laws, I do not admit that in any just sense it is a violation of the national compact. It is only when unconstitutional legislation is enforced by executive authority, that it assumes that character, and no such result has occurred in this

No State on the Continent has been more faithful to her constitutional duties as a government, and especially under the Fugitive Slave Act. Her judicial tribunals and her Legislatures have acquiesced in and confirmed the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case to which I have referred

sometimes attended the performance of these hars duties. It is equally true, that the same manifesta tions attend, at times, the execution of our own laws

sire to see her legislation in harmony with her acts. It is because I do not like to see her Representative in Congress, and her sous everywhere, put upon the defensive, when they have just cause to be proud

# ANOTHER BASE RECOMMENDATION.

The Hon. George Ashmun, of Springfield, Mass., who presided over the convention that nominated Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency, has written a letter to Hon. R. C. Winthrop, in which he uses the following language:

\*\* \* \* "I say, then, without hesitation, that in my judgment the enactments of our Legislature, which are intended or calculated to impair the force and effect of the fugliive slave acts of Congress, are

\*\*New York Journal of Commerce.\*\*

Here were the subscriptions of the Republical overnor elect of Massachusetts, and the preser avernor of Maine, to aid in stealing slaves, and the was going about among the Republican or further subscriptions. Unless Republicans of the

documents shown to them, and some of them contributed.

This is not the first time that every respectable citizen of Maine has been put to the blush by the conduct of Lot M. Morrill during his Governorship of this State. That pillered Fast Day Proclamation has not yet been forgotten.

What think you of this, citizens of Maine? How does it compart with your honor and dignity to have your Governor secretly contribute funds to aid in stealing and running off negro slaves? How far will the repeal of obnoxious Personal Liberty Bills go to restore harmony to a distracted country, when Northern Governors and Governors cleet are found secretly contributing money to thieves and robbers to violate plain provisions of the Constitution?

This Lot M. Morrill is now a candidate for the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, and with more than an even chance of an election. If his election were doubtful before, this last act of his will undoubtedly recommend him so highly to the Republican members of the Legislature that his success because of the construction of the con

# SECESSION MEETINGS.

ions were passed:—
Resolved, From the proceedings in Congress, and
other sources of information, we believe the policy
of the Republican party will be the coercion of seeding States.

Resolved, That the union of the South is the safe

Resolved, That the union of the South is the sate-ty of the South.

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, the cot-ton States will secede; that their destiny is our des-tiny; and that Virginia should retire before the 4th of March next, and place herself at the head of the

of March next, and place in the column.

Resolved, That every slave State should secede before the 4th of March, and co-operate afterwards. Resolved, That, with a united South, Abraham Lincoln will not make war upon fifteen States; but should he do so, may God defend the right!

Resolved, That \_\_\_\_\_\_ be a committee to raise a thousand dollars to assist in the equipment and purchase of arms for the country of Orange.

A meeting of the advocates of immediate and separate secession was held in New Orleans on the 25th ult., and was largely attended. The following resolutions were passed:—

will obviate her first cause of complaint which is made the basis of every other substantive grievanes. It is said also, that the time is not propitious, that the operation of the sections of the chapter of the General Statutes, relating to the writ of habeas corpan, to which I have referred.

In the first place, they refer to fugitive slaves. No presumption shall arise in behalf of the claimant, it is said, afron proof that the alleged fugitive, or any of his ancestors, had been actually held as a slave, without proof that such holding was legal." (§ 21.)

"When it appears by the return of the officer, or thereise, that the person, whose restraint or imprisonment is in question, is claimed to be held to service or labor in another State, and to have escaped from such extrees or bloy." In every case of disagreement, another justice of sunders and any of the sample of the service or labor in another State, and to have escaped from such extrees one bloy. If no print disagreement, another just may be summound and qualified "forthwith, or at a fight in the present when the present when the present when severed and particularly of the continuity of the sample of the condition of any party to the proceeding, order a trial by lifty, as a song place state in the return of the officer or alleged, and may admit said person to bail in a sum how exceeding two thousand dollars." (§ 20.) The court or justice shall continue the processing of the proceeding to the business of the conficulty in government, as in life, is to ascertain what is right. It is easier to flow the important of the officer or alleged. The words of the proceeding is or the person whose service or labor is claimed to be held to service or liable the present whose service or labor is claimed to be not term." (§ 20.)

In every case of disagreement, another just may be summound and qualified "forthwith, or at a finitum of the conficulty in government, as in life, its observed. That the guns of other presents of the officer or alleged. The words of the procee Resolved. That the people of Louis

Yankee Doodle took a saw, With patriot devotion, To trim the Tree of Liberty, According to his "notion!"

Yankee Doodle on a limb,
Like another noodle,
Cut between the tree and him,
And down come Yankee Doodle! Yankee Doodle broke his neck, Every bone about him, And then the Tree of Liberty Did very well without him!

Selections. TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED

which you, in your Message, and the ineral of the United States—I mean the meral of James Buchanan—would de-raged people. Is any man so foolish as hat you deceive yourself by your false War against a State," and other such

ssues of "War against a State," and other such sumptions?

You have nothing to do with "States,"—you are equired to punish Trairrons! But not only would ou try to persude us that jou have no authority opunish treason, but, doing as much as in you lies of destroy the last hope of the Nation—the courage and energy of Congress—you strive to emasculate ur National Representatives by terrifying them not the mortal tremor which convulses your own agust person. Nor do you stop here! You fling "Parthian dart" behind you, in your ignomining, "Parthian dart" behind you, in your ignomining that unless those States which are alleged to aven assessed laws deemed by some unconstitutional,

be Fugitive Slave Law has been enforced! If it is right for two or three hands to contribute to the annifacture of a document signed by one person, urely it is not unreasonable to ask that the signer hall at least read what has been inserted into his pecial "Message" by others:—otherwise, strange ontrasts of fabric, texture and color will be apt to trike unpleasantly the public eye.

Sir! have you not lent yourself—I should say your ugh office—to the purposes of one portion of the Oonfederacy in antagonism to the other? Have ou not demanded certain concessions by the North, with the threat—"Give them this, or they will detroy your country, and I will let, them destroy it! but, not to enter into a consideration of this phase of the question, may I be permitted to ask—Who is it that with Pharisaical scrupnlosity refuses to use an item of power with which, as he untruly asserts, he is not clothed, by law? Listen, ye disciples of Grotius, of Wheaton and Vattel! It is the same man who, in the famous (I mean infamous) Ostend Manifesto, openly advocated the robbery of Cuba from Spain, provided that robbery were deemed by the United States essential to their interests! He would break all laws, divine and human, national and international, to steal territory, but he would not deviate from the code—no, not "in the estimation of a hair"—to save thirty millions of his fellow-citizens from the peril of anarchy and civil war! But we ask no use of unlawful authority. Not only are you fully invested with authority to punish traitors, but you have solemnly sworn that you will do so. When, unhappily for yourself, your country and the cause of liberty throughout the world, you were raised to the Presidency of these United States, you took this oath:—"

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute

A pretty defender, forsooth, you proved yourself to be on the only—or, certainly, the most important—occasion which has ever called for your active interposition! Do you ask for your warrant to repress the Rebellion which is now raging in South Carolina? Here it is, in language clear as a sun-

"The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States."—Constit. United

"INABILITY" to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the nominal President of the United States has already pleaded. Then let the Constitutional remedy be at once applied. Let General Scott be clothed by Congress with authority to execute the laws, and punish treason and traitors wherever found in this Republic!

be added—"and the starty-sixth Congress!"

ANDREW JACKSON.

# STAND FIRM.

The time is rapidly approaching when that which is noble, just and true, shall be applauded and accepted jorfully by the people. Wicked rulers and political demagogues will then, each and all, be consigned to their own place, without influence or power. We wait now patiently through the present raging conflict, trusting in the Supreme Ruler of nations, knotting that all things shall work together for our good. We appeal, therefore, particularly, to every business man in the nation who has faith in moral principle, in humanity, in justice, in God, to stand firm in this hour of trial. If you waver, if you are afraid of the loss of business, of the wasting of proports, of the fall of stocks, or even of bankruptcy, you Therefore, he has power to call upon the Army and Navyor the United States, the Militia of each state, and every states, to aid him in punishing offices against the Carolina, and perhaps of other States? Treason—according to the explicit definition of the Constitution of the United States and Constitution of the United States.

"Art 3, Sec. 3. Treason against the United States and Constitution of the United States (who is now leaving a few hundred of his own soldiers to be must every chain of the United States (who is now leaving a few hundred of his own soldiers to be must every tenior in that its the time has arrived to the Constitution, and does not be underly departed by a mobily to immediately despatch an armed force to punish every tenior in that its for Congress to decide when the time has arrived to the Constitution, and there when the State of the United States (who is now leaving a few hundred of his own soldiers to be must every tenior in that its the time has arrived to the Constitution, and there when the state of the United States (who is now leaving a few hundred of his own soldiers to be must every tenior in that its for Congress to decide when the time has arrived to the Constitution, and the subject of the United States (who is now leaving a few hundred of his own soldiers to be must every tenior in that its the time has arrived to the Constitution, and the subject of the United States (who has a subject to the subject to the subject of the United States (who has a subject to the subject of the United States (who has a subject to the subject of the United States) and the subject of the United States (who has the subject of the United States (who has a subject to the subject to the subject of the United States (who has a subject to t

### NOTES FROM THE CAPITOL BY D. W. BARTLETT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31, 1860.

We are in the midst of a revolution. Every day nd every hou, unfolds fresh treason and new traitors, the very Government itself. Enough has already anspired to make it absolutely certain that the Ad-inistration anticipated revolution in the slave States sustaining the gulant Major who commented from the Sumpter. Floyd, the Secretary of War resigned. By doing so he has saved himse consequences of an official investigation in duct for two years past. That he is mixe the corruptions of the Administration, no converse of the Administration of the A

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Extracts from the Address of His Excellency John A Andrew, to the two branches of Massachusetts, January 5, 1861. es of the Legislature of

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

CAPITAL PUNISMENT.

The punishment of offenders is perhaps the gravest responsibility of civilized society, and in modern times, the ulmost attention of the sincerest thinkers and observers has been bestowed upon the philosophy and the phenomena of crime. In order than the laws may be both just and humane, it is necessary that detection and punishment shall be speedy and sure, and also that prevention and reform shall be secured in the largest measure. The progress of civilization steadily disnoishes crimes of violence, and also steadily discourages punishments of a violent, cruel, or sanguinary character. The infliction of the penalty of death as a punishment for crime will one day be discontinued among civilized men. Already, philosophers, jurists, and statesmen, in large numbers, possessed of the most comprehensive experience of human affairs, and clothed with the highest athority, have pronounged against; it; and it will initiate a new era in the progress of Massachusetts when she shall conform her penal legislation to the most enlightened principles of criminal jurisprudence, and consult her truest safety by its abolition. Whenever that event shall occur, whether as a private citizen, or in a public capacity, I shall respect the intelligence and assents to the policy by which it will be accomplished.

THE PROVISIONS OF THE STATUTES CONCERNING

The Provisions of the statutes conceining personal Liberty.

I cannot, however, forget, at this moment, some recent impeachments of our legislation providing safeguards for personal liberty; but it is impossible for me to compress within the restricted space allowable for the purpose, a review of the objections alleged against that legislation, or even of the reasons by which it commends itself to good citizens who believe in its propriety. The subject opens too bread a field of juridical inquiry and erudition to be mapped out on this occasion. But I think that it to could be remembered that the liberties of white men and of their children are involved in its consideration, and if it could be forgotten, in the discussion, that people of color have an existence, some advance would thereby be made towards clearing a vision now too easily beclouded, touching all matters which concern the African race.

The exceptionates of the United States and of

cussion, that people of color have an existence, some advance would thereby be made towards clearing a vision now too easily beclouded, touching all matters which concern the African race.

The governments of the United States and of this Commonwealth have coördinate jurisdiction, each within its own sphere, over the same territory. When either, by its appropriate officers, has obtained actual and lawful custody of a person or of property, for the purpose of legal inquiry into the title to the property, or the right to hold the person, or in order to try that person for crime, the person or the property, the purpose of legal inquiry into the title to the property, or the right to hold the person, or the property, and that the exercise of the corresponding jurisdiction of the other government. This is implied from the very coëxistence of the two governments in federal relationship, and it, is rarely expressed in the statutes of either, although it applies with equal force to both. It does not depend upou any supremacy or preference of the one government over the other, but upon the naked question which of them first acquires jurisdiction of the subject-matter to be determined.

The application of this principle to the provisions of the General Statutes of Massachusetts concerning the writ of habeas corpus, relieves them from all constitutional objection. Although our Statutes in terms require this writ in all cases, except of imprisonment or restraint by a sheriff or similar officer of the Commonwealth, to be addressed to the sheriffs and their deputies, (as being the appropriate officers to execute the process of the Commonwealth, and to direct them to take the body of the person alleged to be restrained of his liberty, as well as to summon the person who is alleged to restrain him tyet, if the person so restrained is held by a marshal of the United States, for the purpose of conducting any legal inquiry, he cannot be taken out of the

summon the person who is alleged to restrain him; yet, if the person so restrained is held by a marshal of the United States, by virtue of a lawful warrant from a judge or other authorized officer of the United States, for the purpose of conducting any legal inquiry, he cannot be taken out of the castody of the United States until the hearing upon that question has been finished, and the result declared. The most that can be done is to summon the marshal to appear and show the cause of the restraint; and this summons the marshal is bound by his duty as a citizen and a subject of the State to obey. If he shows a process issued by lawful authority, valid to hold his prisoner, the State Court cannot take the prisoner from his custody for the purpose of a further exercise of its jurisdiction. But if the process, being produced, proves to be invalid or insufficient for the purpose for which it is proposed to be used, or if an alleged fugitive is not in the custody of an officer of the United States, but in that of a private person, there is nothing in the Constitution or Laws of the United States, but in that of a private person, there is nothing in the Constitution and Laws of the United States, but in that of a private person, there is nothing in the Constitution and Laws of the State.

By the Massachusetts Declaration of Rights, "each individual of the society has a right to be protected by it in the enjoyment of his life, liberty, and property, according to standing laws," and "every subject of the Commonwealth ought to find a certain remedy, by having recourse to the laws, for all injuries and wrongs which he may receive in his person, property or character. He ought to obtain right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it; completely, and without being obliged to purchase it; co

deny jurisdiction over cases which its own policy and its own institutions either prohibit QR DISCOUNTE-NANCE." And again, the Court in the same case NANCE." And again, the Court in the same case says, that "the States cannot be compelled to en-force them, [i. e., the provisions for the surrender of fugitives from labor,] and it might well be deemed an unconstitutional exercise of the power of in-terpretation, to insist that the States are bound to fugitives from labor,] and it might w an unconstitutional exercise of the terpretation, to insist that the States provide means to carry into effect the duties of the Mational Government, nowhere delegated or in-trusted to them by the Constitution." And again, the Court says, in allusion to the powers conferred

National Government, nowhere delegated or intrusted to them by the Constitution." And again, the Court says, in allusion to the powers conferred upon State magistrates by the fugitive act of 1738, that as to the authority "conferred upon State magistrates, while a difference of opinion has existed, and may exist still, on the point in different States, whether State magistrates are bound to act moder it, none is entertained by this Court that State magistrates say, if they choose, exercise that authority, unless prohibited by State legislation."

This decision not only frees the individual States from all action in the matter, but also expressly recognizes the power of the States to probibit action by their officers under the acts of Congress. Accordingly, this Commonwealth, soon afterwards, in 1843, enacted the statute popularly known as the "Latimer law," and made it penal for any of its officers to aid in the capture or detention of a person claimed as a fugitive from service; and, in 1855, it enlarged its legislation upon this subject, by the addition of more comprehensive and stringent provisions, framed in the same spirit and for the same purpose. But in 1858, in order to prevent any confusion or uncertainty in the minds of the militia, which might arise from the idea of a divided duty, it imposed the responsibility for violations of these Statutes by the militia, solely upon their commanding officers, by providing that their prohibitions and penalties shall "not apply to any act of military obsediences and subordination performed by any officer private of the militia." The prohibitions thus addressed to the civil and military servants of the Commonwealth, of course do not and cannot apply to them in their private capacity as citizens of the United States.

It is certain that the legislation of Massachusetts is intended to be constitutional; and I am bound to declare my belief that it has proceeded upon principles of the strictest constitutionality. If, however, any party to any legal proceeding shall deem himself aggrieved, by anything found written in our Statutes, we are consoled by the knowledge that he has access to judicial tribunals which will bestow most intelligent and conscientious attention to his complaint. Whatever legal truth the judicial mind may perceive in this or in any other regard, will be declared, because the judiciary exists, not to make the law, but to expound it.

There can be no doubt that the first and most sacred duty of government is to protect the lives and liberties of subjects. I believe that every parent being in possession of his liberty and claiming title thereto; that every parent being in possession of his liberty and claiming title thereto; that every parent being in possession of his liberty and claiming title thereto; that every parent being in possession of his liberty and claiming title thereto; that every parent being in possession of his liberty and claiming title thereto; that every parent being in possession of his liberty and claiming title thereto; that every parent being in possession of his child; or guardian having custody of his minor ward, has a right to a judicial vindication of his rights in that regard, whenever and wherever they are practically drawn in question. And I do not think that a certificate issued to a white inhabitant of Massachusetts, (which certificate may, under the Fugitive Act of 1850, be issued without any previous notice to, or hearing of the child or jarent to a determination, by a competent tribunal, of the right of the child to be retained in this community, from which, perhaps, he may never have departed since the hour of his birth. So, too, I dony that a certificate so issued to a person from Massachusetts, authorizing him to seize and carry away, as and for his fugitive apprentice, th either case, be had in, any competent forum within the jurisdiction where the person may thus be seized. The Constitution of the United States, while it provides for the surrender of persons charged with crime, who have fled from one State into another, nevertheless, when it speaks of fugitives from labor, expressly restricts the authority to surrender to the instances of those only who seer held to service or labor, and who du' flee; and the right, of a person to reclaim an alleged fugitive from his service must always be subordinate to the original, prior, indefeasible right of every freeman to his liberty—to its preservation, to its instant and constant assertion, and to all the defences of it which pertain to the institutions of the Common Law. The proceedings under the Fugitive Act of 1859 are not judicial, and they are not adapted to determine the questions of right which arise whenever, a free man or the wrong man is innocently seized, or recourse is had to the arbitrary provisions of the Act itself by mere kidnappers, for nefarious purposes. On the propriety of exerting all the constitutional power which we possess, (but none other than that,) for the protection of the liberties of the people of the Commonwealth against kidnappers, there can be no debate; and its necessity is illustrated by the surrender of persons claimed as fugitive slaves under the Act of 1850, who are known to have been free. In one case which I recall, the Commissioner deaied to the accused person time to send for his free papers, and declared that they would not be admissable on such a hearing. In another instance, the person carried off was found by the claimant, as soon as he saw him, to be the wrong man, and was honestly allowed to regain his liberty. In still another, a woman who is ascertained to be of unmixed Caucasian blood, with her daughter and grandson, were saved by ransom, only, from the operation of a decision directing their rendition into slavery. And, I may add, that, in at least one case in this Commonwealth aman

commissioner a character to which it does not ever pretend, viz: that of a record of a judgment set tling the conflicting rights and titles of contending parties.

parties.

Supposing, however, that our legislation in this behalf is founded in mistake, the Legislature will only have endeavored to perform their duty towards the citizen, whom they were bound to shield from unlawful harm. The power to obtain the judgment of the Court affords ample redress to all claimants. Should a critical examination disclose embarrasment in raising and reserving questions of taw for the appropriate tribunals, the Legislature will readily repair the error.

the appropriate tribunals, the Legislature will readily repair the error.

In dismissing this topic, I have only to add that, in regard not only to one, but to every subject bearing on her Federal relations, Massachusetts has always conformed to her honest understanding of all constitutional obligations—that she has always conformed to the Judicial decisions—has never threatened either to nullify or to disobey—and that the decision in one suit fully contested, constitutes a precedent for the future.

I submit these remarks and the subject to the wisdom and candor of the Legislature.

MASSACHUSETTS AND VIRGINIA

MASSACHUSETTS AND VIRGINIA.

A suit is now pending in Virginia, arising out of zen of Massachusetts was subjected to the forfeiture of his vessel while trading at the port of Norfolk, a few years since. By that Act, our coasters are annually large pecuniary sufferers. This Commonwealth has heretofore made the needful appropriations for the defence against the suit referred to It was argued before the Court of Appeals nearly a year ago, but a decision there has not yet been reached. In the opinion of eminent counsel in Virginia, the Statute in question violates both the Constitution of the United States, and also that of Virginia herself. I recommend an appropriation to de iray the expense of a wit of error, and an argument thereon before the Supreme Court of the United States, if the cause shall be decided against the defendant in the courts of Virginia. endant in the courts of Virginia.

# WHO HAVE DONE IT.

It is not the agitation at the North which excites our slaves and alarms our citizens. It is the agitation of the subject in the South which we have cause to dread. The Democratic party is the true source of our present troubles. It is the Democratic speeches and papers which have excited our negroes. They never hear anything from the Northern Abolitionists. Their notions of freedom have been gained through Democratic sources. They hear the Democratic speeches, they read the Democratic appers. These teem with incendiary assertions about negro suffrage and equality which the success of the Republicans would bring about. We know that, in this county, the Democratic sheer repeatedly 'declared, upon the stump and in the presence of negroes, that if the Republicans were elected, the negroes could be set at liberty, be permitted to wote, and would marry our doughters. It was only a few days since we heard the very leader of the party in this county declare, in our public streets, and in the presence of some negroes who were standing by, that the Republicans intended to let the negroes vote. Those who hear the incendiary declarations of these men, communicate them to the rest of their color, and when their expectations are so excited that they become aroused to violence, we are told that the Republicans have done it—that Northern agitators have had no hand in the matter. The agitation might go on at the North until doomsday, without any injury to our slaves. Our negroes never read the Northern papers, nor hear the Northern orators. They read these things from Democratic papers, and hear them from Democratic speakers. We fasten upon them, therefore, the charge of being the authors of our calamities.—Cumbridge (Md.) Intelligencer. It is not the agitation at the North which excites

General Wool on the Crisis. The Troy Daily Times contains two letters from Gen. Wool, taking strong ground in favor of the Union, and in favor of sustaining Auderson in his position at Fort Sumter, and carnestly urging that a firm ground be adopted to put down rebelien. possible, and we rejoice in the prospect of a dissolution of that abortion called the American Union.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1860.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

equent subscribers for the past year,—that is, anuary 1, 1860, to January 1, 1861,—are respectfully requested to remember our STANDING RULE, by which their papers will be discontinued after Feb-ruary 1, 1861, unless payment for the same be previous-ly sent in. We shall be extremely sorry to lose a single subscriber in this manner, especially at this crisis in our national affairs; but, as our printed terms indicate that payment is to be made in advance, we are sure if, instead of rigidly exacting it, we allow (as we do) a credit of fourteen months to delinquents, they can have no canse of complaint when their papers are stopped for omitting to make settlement; yet, with all this indulgence, we have known various instances in which such persons have taken this treatment almost as a nal affront! What ideas have they of the sacred subscriber. Exceptional cases there will be, calling for special consideration; but it is absolutely necessa-ry that we should abide by the rule we have laid down, to prevent losses which cannot be borne.

### ANNUAL MEETING.

The Twenty-Ninth Annual Meeting of the Massa CHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held at the TREMONT TEMPLE, in Boston, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, January 24th and 25th, commencing at

half past 10 o'clock, A. M.

The members and friends of the Society are w gently requested to make the attendance on their par larger than ever before seen since its formation. In view of the position of the Anti-Slavery cause, and of the state of the nation, it will be the most importan anniversary the Society has ever held. Troublous a is the aspect of things, it is a sure indication that the cause of impartial freedom is moving onward with ir-resistible power, and that the day of jubilee is rapidly approaching, to be succeeded by universal joy, per and prosperity. For nothing disturbs the repose and the advocacy of it, and the uncompromising sup-port of it, without regard to color or race, can never work ill to whatever is just, honest, noble, humane, and Christ-like. It is not the Abolitionists, who sinply espouse the cause of God's poor and needy and ed, that it may go well with our land, but the oppressed, that it may go weil with our man, case Southern slaveholders and slave-breeders, who traffic in human flesh and enslave even their own blood-king that savors of liberty. dred, and who hate every thing that savors of liberty who have brought the nation into its present distract and distressful condition; for theirs is the spirit wh chooses "rather to reign in hell than serve in heaven

Come, then, friends of freedom, to the Anniversary strong in the righteousness of your cause, serene and undaunted in spirit, and resolute in your purpose to seek the speedy removal of the cause of all our national suffering and danger!

Able and cloquent speakers will be present as usual.

[The list will be given hereafter.]

In behalf of the Society,

ehalf of the Society, FRANCIS JACKSON, President. ROBERT F. WALLCUT, Secretary.

### ERROR AND CORRECTION-PROPHECY AND FULFILMENT.

The agitations of this period, and the incre sperate position of the Slave Power, have of late brought out a crop of actively pro-slavery sermons from Northern clergymen. I propose here to notice one of the many and monstrous misrepresentations in a one of the many and monstrous misrepresentations in securion of this sort, preached on Sunday, December 9th, in the First Presbyterian Church, (O. S.) at Brooklyn, N. Y., by its Pastor, Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke.

Mr. Van Dyke quotes a passage, speaking reproach fully of the Abolitionists, from a work "published in "whose name is a tower of strength to the Abolition cause, and whose memory is their continual boast."

This is plausible, and well suited to mislead the readafterwards "became a tower of strength to the Aboli tionists," was in 1836, and for some years after, their decided opponent. He was a moderate and very cau-tious man, and, though always a disapprover of slavery, he came very slowly to a conviction of the energy and directness with which a disease so desperate should be treated. Dr. Channing became thoroughly c verted to coincidence with the principles and meth of Abolitionists only in the last year of his life, and this coincidence may be plainly read in his Address at Lenox, before the Anti-Slavery Society there, in 1842.

After quoting the paragraph referred to, of censure against the manner in which Abolitionists opposed sla-

very, Mr. Van Dyke proceeds:—
"Such is the testimony of Dr. Channing, given in
the year 1880. What would he have thought and said
if he had lived until the year 1860!"

If he had lived until the year 1860?"

This question is very easily answered. Dr. Channing, if permitted to speak to us in the close of 1860, the date of Mr. Van Dyke's sermon, would have said that the prophecy was fulfilled which he uttered in 1837, and which may be read on page 47 of his "Letter to the Hon. Henry Clay, on the Annexation of Texas to the United States," as follows:

"Me integer to the Court.

to the United States," as follows:—

"My interest in the South strengthens my desire to avert the association of Tease to the Union. That set, I feel, the association of Tease to the Union. That act, I feel, with the indebted station the South. It will consider with the indebted station the South. It will consider with the indebted station the Souther, ill case to be what it was. In the period to which I have referred, also very was acknowledged there, to be a great evil. I heard it spoken of freely, with abhorence. The moral sentiment of the community on this point was not corrapt. The principles of Mr. Jefferson in relation to it, found a wide response. The doctrine that slavery is a good, if spread by the seizure of Texas, will work a moral revolution, the most disastrous which can befall the South. It will peralyze evy disastrous which can betail the coults. It will paragrae ery
effort for escape from this enormous evil. A deadly
apphistry will weigh on men's consciences and hearts, until
terrible convolutions.—God's just judgments—will hasten the
deliverance which human justice and benevolence were bound
to accomplish."

How much support is gained from Dr. Channing's opinions, for Mr. Van Dyke's position, may be seen by comparing with this extract the creed of the latter n respecting slavery, which is given on pag 14 of his sermon, as follows:

"I cordially incline to the current opinion of our Church, [the great Presbyterian Church, numerically third in importance, in the United States] that slavery is permitted and regulated by the Divine, law, under both the Jewish and Christian dispensations, not as the final destiny of the enslared, but as an important and necessary process in their transition from heathenism to Christianii,"

Thus it appears that Mr. Van Dyke's sermon is part ent of Dr. Channing's prediction 1837.—c. K. W.

# ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

We learn that the Essex County Convention at Lawrence, Sunday, December 30th, was very fully at tended. Three sessions were held; in the evening the tended. Infecessors we take, in the eventual meeting was crowded to overflowing. C. I. Remond and A. T. Foss spoke. Good order and spirited enthusiasm prevailed throughout. The following Reso lutions, introduced by Mr. Foss, were passed by a ma

solved, That the Union of these States was formde by a compromise of the rights of man, and was therefore self-evidently wrong in its inception, and could only be disastrous in its progress, and sure of an gnominious end. Resolved, That a union of slavery and liberty is im-

munication, that it is perfectly competent for one State to stipulate by a treaty with another to deliver State to supulate by a treaty with another to centure up the farities slaces of the latter, who may come within their dominions. It seems to me this doctrine is not sound, and would not be maintained, if there were not seeme lurking notion in the mind of the Court, that though slavery is held by them to be "contrary to natural right and the plain principles of justice" in Massachusetts, yet it is not so in the slaveholding States themselves; that what is essentially wrong in some places is essentially right in others. If slavery is "contrary to natural right and the plain principles of justice" in South Carolina as well as in Massachusett, a slave would have a perfect right to make his setts, a slave would have a perfect right to make his escape from the former State into the latter one, and should not have the right, by an obedience to the auti into the latter one, and we rity of the national Constitution on this subject, to send him back again to a State where he would again be reseed to the condition of a slave, and be deprived of all his rights. The slave owes no allegiance to the State tha holds him as a slave, neither is he bound by its law made for this purpose; for it is a well settled principle, aid down by all jurists, that where protection is not forded by a government to any of its citizens, no alle giance is due from them. And, certainly, person who are deprived of all their rights, whether person L'domestic or civil, as slaves are, cannot be co as protected by the government under which they are living. This being the case, they have a perfect righ to make their escape from the State holding them in bondage, and no State or individual has the right, bolished, and no state or interests and regarded under any constitution or provision of law, to place them back again in this state of bondage; but, on the contrary, have a perfect right to assist the fugitive to make his escape; for it is a self-evident proposition that what one man has a right to do, another man ha

the right to assist him in doing.

But, further, the slave, owing no allegis slave State, and receiving no protection from it, is thrown upon his natural rights, one of which rights is, the right of defending his life, his liberty and his property from any assailant by violence, and even by the death of the assailant, if necessary, whether he be an officer of the law or any other individual, who endeav-ors to deprive him of his liberty; for, as the law will not protect him, he must protect himself, if necessary, and cannot be held accountable by any law for any v olence which he may practice which is necess effect this purpose. He is in the same condition effect this purpose. He is in the same condition that a person would be in, who was living in a state of nature, as savages, for instance, before a civil govern-ment was organized.

It is true, that in giving their decision in the case would be highly important and necessary to secure peace and harmony between adjoining nations, and to prevent collisions and border wars. It would be necessary to the rights of the fugitive, for no stranger has a just claim to the protection of a foreign oninst its will especially where such a claim to on would be likely to involve the State in war; otection would be likely to involve the State in war;
ad each independent State has a right to determine by its own laws and treaties who may come to reside nd seek shelter within its limits."

There are two distinct propositions involved in the language here quoted, and it is necessary to examine them separately. One is, that a stipulation in a treaty to deliver up fugitive slaves might be necessary to who, when he could no longer remain, received a kind prevent wars. right to determine what class of persons it will permit to come and take up their residence with them. As to the first, the necessity of such a stipulation to

prevent wars. If each State has a right to determine its own institutions and laws, and what class of per-sons shall be permitted to come into its dominions, and be admitted to the rights of freemen and citizens, it is obvious that its determination to receive a certain class, and admit them to these privileges, as, for instance, those who have been accounted slaves in another State, cannot be any invasion of the rights of this latter State, or be a just cause of complaint or of war on its part; for one State, as Massachusetts, for ine, has the same right to determine what particustance, has the same right to determine what parties lar class of men, as the colored men, shall be freemen and see what you Republicans have done!"

But I am not a man of blood. The Master I serve bids me discourage any resort to the sword. This is discourage any resort to the sword. This is cide that it will allow these colored men to come and reside among them, with the privileges of citizens, as the latter has to determine that these colored men, while within their boundaries, shall be considered slaves, and treated as such. I am now speaking of the political rights of States, and not of their moral right, for, according to the latter, I do not believe that the institution of slavery can be sustained in any State whatever. If these remarks are sound, as I think they are, there is no just cause for war in the case, for there would be no encroachment of one State upon the rights of another.

dispute, when regarded in a moral point of view.

There may be cases which would justify a State in refusing to allow a certain description of persons to come into its dominions and reside within them. It may refuse to allow paupers to come into it from another State, when they will become chargeable within it. or it may refuse to allow a class of persons who are being persecuted in their own country, or their being subjected to unjust disabilities of any kind, whether world they please, so long as they will conduct as good citizens, and be obedient to the government and inegret or support; and it they are subjected to unjust disabilities and privations in one country, the greater is the reason why they should remove to another, where they will be relieved from them: and the greater is their claim on the score of humanity and sympathy, that they should be received into the latter

when defeated, we have borne the reverse patiently its own laws and treaties who may come to reside or seek shelter within its limits, and to prescribe the terms, will this principle sanction and justify the provision of the national Constitution in reference to far-gittee stares 7. This provision does not say that allows shall not come from gitice slaves? This provision does not the bounds shall not come from any other State into the bounds of Massachusetts, and that if they do, they shall be of Massachusetts, all whose laws, principles to leave the State; and by so doing, treat them as the members of another political community, whom the State has a right to forbid from coming or remaining within its limits. But it recognizes the right of one portion of the people of another State to hold another portion in slavery, and provides that the former shall assert and maintain that right within the former shall assert and maintain that right within the their souls.

We cannot admit the idea of property in man to come former small assect and mannian that right within the territory of Massachusetts, all whose laws, principles and feelings are hostile to this institution; and that the slave shall be delivered up within this State to his master, to be returned to the State whose he fiel, again to be plunged into starery. This provision of the United States Constitution recognizes the binding force to us to contravene the laws of God.

The Ziberator.

FUGITIVE SLAVES AND THE LIBERTY ACT.

No Union with Slaveholders!

No Union with Slaveholders!

His said by the Court, as I noticed in my last communication, that it is perfectly competent for one State to stipulate by a treaty with another to deliver tain natural, essential and inalicnable rights, among that "all men are born free and equal, and have cer-nin natural, essential and inalienable rights, among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and de-fending their liberty.' This artic e was considered by the Court in this very case as abolishing slavery in Massachusetts; and yet, notwithstanding this fact, the Court here recognizes the right of one man to con-sider another man his slave crithin the bounds of Mas-sachusetts, and, as such, to remove him from this State. If the Constitution of Massachusetts declares State. If the considered and equal" it declares in effect that no man shall be considered and treated as a slave within its limits; and it is in direct conflict with the provision of the national Constitution authorizing the return of fugitive slaves as slaves. It will also be recollected, that the Constitution of Massachusetts was adopted before the national Constitution, by this State, and therefore debarred, by the terms of it, the State of Massachusetts from giving its assent to the

If it was considered against the welfare and sound policy of Massachusetts and the other free States that slaves should be allowed to come from the slave States, and reside among them, this object could have the state of the s the Constitution : and, in this way, they could have een prevented from coming or remaining her uch a case, when they made their escape, they have sought refuge in some more congenial and hos-pitable State, where they would be protected and al-lowed to remain. Or, if they came here and were not suffered to remain, instead of being delivered up to their master, they could have been allowed to betak themselves to Canada, or some other foreign territory,

where such a law or provision is not in operation.

It seems to me, therefore, that the principle laid down by Judge Shaw,—and I say it with the utmost respect,—will not bear him out in the vindication of this provision of the national Constitution, as coming within the asserted right of a State to exclude any class in the asserted right of a State work of persons that it sees fit from coming or remaining W. S. A. within its territories.

### REV. MR. MANNING'S FAST DAY SERMON

The Boston Journal of the 5th inst. gives the fol lowing report of the Fast-Day Discourse of Rev. Ja-cob M. Manning, of the Old South Church:—

The text selected for the occasion was-" Can ty walk together, except they be agreed ? "-Amos 3: 8 After introductory remarks, he spoke first of the two ections of the Republic before they were united; next sections of the Republic before they were united; next, the eyeuts in which the National Union originated; of the benefits to liberty which had resulted from the Confederacy; of the perils to freedom which would follow dissolution. He then discussed the question of the hour as follows:

We come now to inquire what we can do and what we cannot do to save the Union from dissolution. If I had and distaste for personalities, I might speak in a very interesting manner of what has not been done. We are astounded at the imbedility of the acting Government. We hope its passive acquiescence does not de-serve a harsher name. What a page in history it will be, two hundred years hence, that a great nation allowed certain of its people to revolt against it; that it was at no pains to protect loyal citizens from despera-does; that it permitted its avowed enemies to arm against it; that it took a conspirator into its councils, The other is, that every State has the mine what class of persons it will permit signed their seats for the declared purpose of heading the rebellion, were not imprisoned, nor and questioned, but allowed to depart with Executive ted through the land a year since, when one poor mar made mad by oppression, was heedless of Federal au-thority in his zeal for the slave? The hanging of trai-tors has gone out of fashion with remarkable sudden-ness! Then the provocation—which was a moral wrong-could not excuse the criminal. Now the proocation, which is a moral and political right, ge the censure! "Look on these wrathful secessionists," is the cry; "behold them subverting the Government

the general ground of a minister of the Gospel; but of course there is one grand exception. When certain great principles of liberty, on which the happing our duty to protect those principles against any assault, and if need be, to lay down our lives for the sake of them. The fault of the National Executive for the last eight years, as it seems to me, has been in not showing a determination to repel any violence offered to its sacred trust. The last experiment of liberty must not be permitted to fail; if it should, a sigh won go up from Nature, as when Adam fell, and the bla full of hopelessness, would settle on our world. W The second proposition advanced by the Court is, that a State has a right to determine what class of persons it will permit to come and take up their residence among them, and have, as a consequence, the right to exclude fugitive slaves. Now this, as a general proposition, and without limitation or qualification, I should dispute, when regarded in a moral point of view. There may be cases which would justify a State in registron to the state of the state o

cause are imperilled.

Fully convinced, as I am, of the legal power of the Government to preserve its integrity by force of arms, the into it from another loving my country as every citizen should, and indig-chargeable within it. loving my country as every citizen should, and indig-nant at the least dishonor cast upon it. I still deny, save in the extremity just named, the moral right known to be inimical to its government and laws, and war. I would rather see all the slave States out of the who might endeavor to subvers its government and laws. But, in my apprehension, it never has a right to exclude a class of men merely on account of their our brethren go, if they are resolved to, provided they our brethren go, if they are resolved to, provided they take with them only that which is their own; and if there is reason to believe that the sacred cause of free olitical, personal, or religious. Mankind have a dom would not be permanently weakened, but rather strengthened by their departure—if even the fiery little
ag as they will conduct as
lient to the government and
chargeable to the govern
the strengthened by their departure—if even the fiery little
planet Mercury resolve to secede from the solar system,
I think the other members of that Confederacy cannot
do better than quietly stick to their orbits, and see what becomes of the undertaking.

ympathy, that they should be received into the latter to its foes. We cannot appropriate for deshington State, and permitted to reside in it: and it is the pre-least and permitted to reside in it: and it is the pre-least and permitted houst in this country and in in a manner prescribed by law. That 6th of November Sympathy, that they should be resided in it: and it is the preeminent and perpetual boast in this country and in
this State, that it is the asylum for the poor and oppressed from every clime and every nation on the fine
of the earth. Surely, the mere fact of a difference of
color ought not to stand in the way of the exercise of
such axalted and general philanthropy.

But, even admitting the principle enunciated by
the Court in this case to be a sound one, to its fullest
throughout this long struggle, and it were base to deny
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throughout this long struggle, and it were base to deny
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the court in the proton of the court in this a his a historical fact. If we w

vision of the national Constitution in reference to fa-pitice slares? This provision does not say that slares shall not come from any other State into the bounds of Massachusetts, and that if they do, they shall be compelled to leave the State; and by so doing, treat

We cannot abandon the faith that this whole land is destined to be liberty's inheritance and home. We cannot consent to any arrangement which would devolute of our manhood, and bring on us the just indignation of the civilized world. Anything else which statestess in their wisdom may propose, if it be not palphly he, tile to our Christian conscience, that we will play do. Those of you who know the inside history of the matter, who have looked in on the little circles, when Northern and Southern hearts bleed with a common grief over this terrible iniquity, need not be taid that to them property is nothing—to them pride of oping is nothing. You will not charge them with wa

Xou will not enarge them with wantonnessor point dice against the South, where you see the bot was falling, and the iron entering into their coal-wis-you see all the tendrils of their nature reaching fed after the graves of kindred, and sacred memoria at best loved friends. Offer them any plan which ma-ises to remove this appalling sin, and they will give a every earthly hope and the last farthing they posses, to have it carried out.

It seems to them at times that slavery is a numb burden, but the accidents of birth and climate in.

If seems to them at times that slavery is a omne burden, but the accidents of birth and climate, it per, at least, have made it Southern, rather thin Northern, that so far as it has been a source of wealth, its be States have had an equal, if not the bon's share; that any wise scheme of emancipation which should not with an even pressure on an even portion of the Co-federacy, would at length be made acceptable to al-and thus the intercity of the native. and thus the integrity of the nation h Only let the North make an adva

Only let the North make an advance on this high tol Christian ground, and it seems to them that he sons would not long keep back. Let the matter be in the hands of the General Government; let there be anoth-er Cabinet officer, styled Secretary of Emanipation, or Cabinet officer, styled Secretary of Emanipation. with power to appoint as many subordinates as the business might require; let a high tariff be lad and the public land be consecrated to this holy were to private gifts go in from both North and South, and the credit of the nation be used to obtain necessary loss, and thus, without impoverishing the master, or salde-ly crippling the industry of the South, the incuba of slavery might gradually be rolled off. ly work ; he

slavery might gradually be rolled on.

The strong arm of the Executive might at one be interposed between the two races, seeing the right of both, and protecting each from the other. The weit of enlightening the blacks might begin at once, under of enlightening the blacks might begin at once, whe faithful teachers employed by the nation; the black acting, meanwhile, as the paid laborer; of the white, the Federal Government holding their liberty in ren-sion for them, till they shall be fitted to take it fully into their own hands. I know this would be a super dous undertaking, yet there is nothing impractically in it, and it would be the sublimest achie recorded under the heavens. It would make this Re-public the glory and the envy of all other nation. Our America would become the Holy Land of molen tinges.

times. I see no other plan, no compromise which leaves on the idea of emancipation, that can possibly perpetune the present Union; Congressional committees may cry "peace, peace," but there will be no peace; cma ation or two Confederacies is the only alternative before us, and no power on earth can save us from it. It is settled that the slave States can never be made free States, everything I have hinted at failing, then the Christian freeman, instead of clinging to the resum slave owner, waiving the political right to coree him. can only say as Abraham said to Lot-"Setans thyself, I pray thee, from me;" while the doctine of property in man, that great gulf between then, is adjourned to the Court whose decisions are final and impartial.

The Old South was packed to its um the upper as well as the lower galleries and the passa ges being completely filled. The sermon was repeat edly applauded, the sacredness of the place not bein sufficient to restrain the feelings of the andience. At its close, one gentleman, whose head is whitened by ent to restrain the feelings of the seventy winters, sitting in front of the pulpit, evident ly forgetting the occasion and the place, rose, and cal-ed for three groans for Buchanan! The only response was a fervent prayer from Rev. Mr. Manning, that 60 would bless the slave and his master, and all people is this, our whole country.

### SLAVERY PROPAGANDISM IN MASSA-CHUSETTS.

As the Bell-and-Everett party have no longer even a possibility of coming into power, it must be fun pure love of slavery that they are continuing their labors against liberty. "The getters up of the "Ad-dress to the Citizens of Massachusetts" which up dress to the Citizens of Massachusetts" which ap-peared in our papers a few weeks ago, signed with the names of Lemmel Shaw and a dozen or twenty others. have now commenced an attempt to callet the clerg-in their favor, and use their influence against the Personal Liberty Law. They have sent the subjoined circular to every clergyman in this State, and effect in accordance with the requests therein made are no going on among the people of many parishes. Its going on among the people of many parishes. Its mains to be seen whether the people will stand fast for liberty, in spite of the solicitations of priests and po-ticians. The call of duty to resist such influences is as strong now as when the apostles and the first dis-ples were urged, by chief priests and rulers in career, to abandon the exercise and the advocacy of Christian liberty.—c. K. W.

DEAR SIR,—The popular excitement in fator of Disunion has steadily increased in the Southern Suns

Dear Sir,—The popular excitement in fave of Disunion has steadily increased in the Southern Sans for several weeks past. It seems to be prestraingly fore it every conservative element in the State of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Massippi and Louisiana.

It is genining ground in the more Northern shre States. In these, there still remains a Union part, who will resist secession by every means in the power. But they find themselves weakened by the position which has been taken by some of the free States in antagonism to the Constitution.

This false position of ours strengthers thoughted design is to overthrow the Constitution.

Shall the People of Massachuestis, though their Legislature, place this State on the firm base of justice and of Constitutional Law?

If you are in favor of a repeal of such laws a set unconstitutional, will you place in the hand of your active parishioners, who will obtain the significant of the state of the state of the property of the state of the state of your active parishioners, who will obtain the significant of the state of your active parishioners, who will obtain the significant of the state of the

"We, the subscribers, legal voters of the Town of , respectfully request the Honoralds, the Legislature of Massachiusetts, to repeal the Personal Libery Act, and those portions of the Habeas Corpus Act which are in conflict with the Constitution of the United States." But that form which best expresses your own views ad those of the citizens who will be requested to

But that form which best expresses to and those of the citizens who will be requested a sign, is the best. As soon as the signatures are stained, please to direct that the petitions may be set to your Representative in the Legislature, to be him presented at the earliest day possible. By request of the Committee closen to distribute "Address to the Citizens of Massachusetts," by Lemuel Shaw, and others.

AboLITIONET MOREER.—The Springfield Republics and that Charles C. Burleigh, a rabid Abolitionist, delivered political address at a school-house in West Farm, West una Uharles C. Burleigh, a rabid Abollionia, delirera political address at a school-house in West James Beld, Thursday evening, and uttered sendments of the that a mob gathered and broke up the meeting, and obtated their triumph by making a bonfire of the school of th

This paragraph is from the Journal. It is thured by that this paper, and the Springfield Republica, all many others, speak of occurrences utterly disgraded to Massachusetts. How can we call this a Fee Salvalla the control of the second of t while the freedom of speech of the wisest and less to its citizens is overthrown and trampled upon dictation of the slave power! Is this the We literal slave-whips is in opwhere a manufactory of

The characterization of so excellent a man, and clear and sound a reasoner as Charles C. Burles "a rabid Abolitionist," and the stigmatizing of ments and arguments against slavery as "official shows the degeneracy to which Southern induced abased our newspaper press. The maintenand own liberties can be secured only by an uner of cured only by an utter overthree of the slavery which has wrought this demor

In the Atlas and Bee published on the Fast-day in Is the Anas and Der published on the Pastedy in question, Jan. 4th, I find the following counter state-ment by the Clerk of that church, in behalf of others of its members :-

of in members —

THE GEORGETOWN RESOLUTIONS RESPECTING THEPRESIDENT'S EAST.

Seeing some resolutions passed by the Congregational Church in this place, I have thought it best to
sed you the following correction and protests, handed
me for record: 1st, A certificate signed by fourteen
members that were there and voted against them, the
published number being fifteen in favor and necles
reliant. 21, The following protest, signed by taxentytions (28) members of the church.

Georgetown, Dec. 28, 1860.

Whences the Congregational Church, the 22d of

Georgetown, Dec. 23, 1860.

Whereas, the Congregational Church, the 224 of exember, passed resolutions condemning the Presimi's Message to Congress, and using that as a reason by we should not keep the East, proclaimed by him at the request of pious and patriotic citizens and as-

we, the undersigned members of said-church, with-set in any way endorsing the sentiments of the mes-age, desire to enter our protest against them for these

out in any age, desire to enter our protest against Brem for these resones.—

1st. They breathe not the spirit of Him who has emmanded us to pray for our enemies, to pray for all sen, to pray always, and that "without wrath."

2l. We believe that Christ did not, by his example to otherwise, teach the impropriety of public fasting in times of great national distress or public calamity. "

3l. We believe them to be insidious, wrong in spirit, evil in tendency, and permicious in their result. A true copy, attest,

P. S. Many persons here express a doubt as to the rath of the statement, that there is an overwhelming easiority outside the church in favor of the resolutions.

It appears that the vote upon the set of Resolution blished was fifteen to fourteen; a vote which no doubt, justifies the statement of the pastor that these Resolutions were adopted by the church. Neverseless, the second statement gives us a more accura es of the condition of things in that church than the

Even this, however, does not show the whole case As the fourteen dissenting members, on canvassing the parish, found enough like-minded brethren to increase their number to be enty-three, so the fifteen who rated with the pastor, on searching diligently among the members who were absent from the particular church-meeting in question, might enlarge their numher to twenty-four, thus keeping, for the Resolutions, the majority originally claimed. I, for one, am per-fectly willing to take this for granted. The point to which I wish to call attention is, that the actual state of Mr. Beecher's church shows something very differentirpm the aspect of union and vigor in radicalism presented by the Resolutions first published. In Mr. Beecher's sermon—"The Antichrist of New

England "-preached in September last, he boasts that the church of which he is a member twenty years ago slopted some Resolutions (there quoted) bearing a "solemn testimony" against slaveholding in all its forms, admitting that it is a duty faithfully to reprove the copressor, admitting that it is a sin to hold comthe oppressor, admitting that it is a sin to hold com-munion with slaveholders as Christians, and declaring that they "will not hold fellowship or communion with any one who claims the right to hold, or holds, his fellow-beings as property."

It would be interesting to know whether these Reso-lations also were passed (Jan. 4th, 1840.) by a vote of fifteen to fourteen; whether the absence of any pro-test against them by a large minority was owing to the fact that they were allowed to slumber quietly in the clerk's book, without being printed in any sermon or newspaper at the time; and whether the quietness with which Mr. Beecher's church has passed along during the intervening twenty years, surrounded by proslavery churches of the same denomination, (as rell as of other denominations in the group called "Evangelical,") be not owing to the fact that they have kept this two-edged sword carefully sheathed

hi up in a napkin, and kept in a dry place.

This information, I say, would be interesting. But, in fact, we do not need it. The history of Dr. Cheever's church for the last five years shows us what hap-pens—what would be sure to happen in nineteen churches out of twenty in all the Northern States when either the minister gives slavery its appropriate place among his warnings and exhortation days and other days, or when the church lives such Resolutions in its daily life, instead of "passing them," by a bare majority, and then "passing them by on the

No minister in New England could give the subjecof slavery this appropriate place in his preaching and in his life, without being reproached and maligned for it as Mr. Parker was! No church in New England could unitedly and vigorously live out such Resolu-tions as Mr. Beecher boasts of his church having "adopted," twenty years ago, without being worse consured than Dr. Cheever's church now is! for that church has always had an opposing minority, and Dr. Chever has been greatly limited and hampered by their want of sympathy with him. It is certain, then, that the undisturbed unity in which Mr. Beecher and his church have lived with the pro-slavery ministers and churches of this State, results from their not hav-ing lived an anti-slavery life; and it is certain, from the fact that Mr. Charles Beecher has not, for twenty years past, (until the publication of the Resolutio above quoted,) been protested against as a disturber of the peace of the church, that he has not spoken and acted for those in bonds "as bound with them;" just it is certain that his brother, Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher, is largely accountable for the guilt contracted by Park Street Church in this city, when, as their Paster (in 1830) he presided over the deliberations of several church-meetings, in which they voted, first to a colored man of his pew, bought and paid for, in the broad aisle of their church, and then to adopt a rule by which all colored people might be thus ex-cluded from the equal purchase and occupancy of their 'Pews—a decision still held and acted on by that church out opening his mouth in condemnation of this wickedness

ickedness, or in defence of God's oppressed poor!
On page thirty-first of Mr. Charles Beechex's se ove-mentioned, at the close of a note in which he brings out the Resolutions which have been drying twenty years in the clerk's book, he adds this exhorta

"I would embrace this opportunity to urge every member of a Christian church, into whose hands this loge may fall, to examine whether, in the church to which be belong, something more may not be done, and slone in earnest, and done soon, for the immediate overthrow of slavery. May the great Head of the church unite the hearts of all his people in a direct and faithful work upon this weighty matter."

I embrace this opportunity to urge Mr. Beecher to examine whether, in the church to which & belongs and ministers, something more may not be done, and done in carnest, and done soon, for the immediate overthrow of slavery. "The great Head of the church will be sure to perform eds no exhortations. He lis part. If those who call themselves "His memtowards accomplishment.—c. K. w.

The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser says the se is, by acting against the Federal Govern at once vitiate their claims, under their policies, which estimated to amount to twelve millions of In the provisions of the policies of American life incompanies, the insured forfeit the policy in ence of treason or for making war upon the

THE NEGRO QUESTION.

The New York World of December 20th, 1880, contains some extracts from a work on the subject of slavery by Sidney G. Fisher, of Philadelphia, in which it is predicated that the slavery question must at no distant day give way to the negro question; but which the anthor has already settled, according to the process of logic common to the amphibious class of writers of which he is a prominent representative. He is, on the which he is a prominent representative. He is, on the stavery question, clearly of the Henry Clay school, confounding rule and law, and endeavoring to reconcile contradictions. His morals are of the Nehemiah Adams type, which, to be understood by the readers of the Liberator, need only to have that fact declared.

If a meaning a mean succession in grames successio

Adams type, which, to be understood by the readers of the Liberator, need only to have that fact declared.

The writer deals with assumptions as axioms, and paralogism as legitimate deductions, although it is manifest that some of his premises seem chosel for the purpose of arriving at a foregone conclusion, and he foresees from this stand-point the "manifest destiny" of this nation, and of the white and black races, as an inevitable necessity which no power can avert, but which he yet calls upon the Anglo-Saxons to consider, prepare for, and postpone as long as possible.

The premises assumed are that the white race is, his-feat of it. It is also quite apparent, that if they were

The premises assumed are that the white race is, hisally and de facto, the superior race, which "creates zation." The black race is "essentially barbaric, and never able to originate, maintain, or comprehend civilization." "There are certain mental, moral and physical conditions, tending always to keep the original races intact, and making new ones impossible." By a law of nature, "The two races cannot live together except as masters and slaves." "The superiority of attisfactory to the slaveholders, for this reason. Ever the white race makes it a necessity that it must govern the negro, whenever the two live together." "The the negro, whenever the two live together." "The has proved a difficult fellow to manage, as he is more tree races can never analgamate, (1) although mulattoes will always exist, because constantly renewed?" (!!) How! does not act upon himself, he will instill into those "Each race has a tendency to occupy exclusively that portion of the country suited to its nature." From these premises, the author argues that the

spirit of caste, which drives the negro and colored per-sons out of churches, theatres, hotels, rail cars, steam-boats, &c., or assigns them a separate place therein, is an uncontrolable, or at least a natural instinct, which operates without statutes, without concert or design, without unkindness or cruelty; but unconsciously, simply, because "it cannot help doing so." This is a law, "which executes itself in spite of party combinations, or functical legislatures, or philanthropic enthusiasts, or visionary dreamers about human per-fectibility and the rights of man." The evidence of all this is, that the same sentiment in regard to the ne-gro is found among the slaveholders of the South and the free-soilers of the North, and therefore the superior race may rightfully and morally enslave the inferior, whenever the two are found occupying the same soil, and that it is our duty as a nation to maintain slavery, and, if possible, meliorate, improve and perfect it. The slave is not by the divine law a thing, a chattel, to be used merely as merchandize, but a man to be protected, entitled to humanity and justice, and the dominant race is responsible for his well-being and happiness. The laws of the South and the Dred Scott decision, which chattelize the negro, are unnatural and unjust, and the system should be established upon its no basis of master and governor to protect and humanize, and servant or slave to obey and be happy; and the duty of the North is, to the men of their own race at the South to assist heartily and cordially in the difficult task of governing a subject race, whose increasing numbers threaten at no distant day to break down all barriers of restraint: for the proper region of the white race is the North, and the proper region of the black race is the South, and white men at the South are out of place, bearing the burden and responsibility of governing the black race, thus preventing or retarding the inevitable march towards barbarism, which the existcertain some time or other.

The tendency of slavery is to cause the white ma who takes upon himself the humane and generous task of retarding the progress of barbarism for so small a compensation as the labor of the negro produces— the tendency of slavery in a warm climate, where the white man cannot labor, and where the black man can —the tendency of slavery where it can only return any profit—is to cause the white man to dwindle and decay, and if his place is not filled by immigration from the North, the white race must soon disappear, while the negro can thrive and multiply without the introduction of fresh blood from Africa, which he is never theless constantly receiving. But as the South have not established and do not seek to maintain slavery upon the divine basis recognized by Mr. Fisher, but have made him a chattel, the North ought to sustain the South in their position as it is, until they can be influenced by some means or other to see the subject in its true light, and set about reforming the present im perfect system.

are already four millions of blacks—with a sprinkling of mulattoes produced some how without amalgamation, which is instinctively abborrent—and this num-ber secures beyond a peradventure their perpetuity in the South country about the gulf, and as they will be in twenty-five years eight millions, and in fifty years sixteen millions, and in seventy-five years thirty-two millions, doubling always in twenty-five years, and rith this progressive increase the white race must perish utterly from amongst them, and cannot be perpetuated by immigration and the infusing of new blood nto the superior race, because there will not continue sufficient motives to induce them to remain with the benevolent object merely of governing this mass of barbarism, therefore the South must at length be abandoned to become the "Africa" of the Western conti-nent, where civilization, arts and science, industry and prosperity must forever be strangers.

As the destiny of the subject race depends not or itself in any degree, but on the will of the superior race, and as the Saxon South and the Saxon North disagree on this question of ultimate consequences and mutual interests, and as the Saxon North claims all the vast regions of uncultivated territory exclusively for the benefit of the Saxon race, and refuses to allow the Saxon South to carry the negro with him into these virgin territories, the will of the Saxon North must prevail in settling this particular question, and there-Northern people must rule the Government inevitably, without effort on its own part, but by an irresistible instinct.

Mr. Fisher also maintains that as each race ought to inhabit a congenial clime, that slavery whether perfected according to his idea or continued to the chataid "—for, their brother, identified with them in com tel principle, should be restricted to its present limits, beherever the white man can labor, he claims the soil for himself and for his own race alone, and where he cannot labor he claims it, and takes the negro to labor for him, all through the force of instinct; and instinct is divine right: because the negro is fitted for that lot and no other, and will not fulfil his lot unless by compulsion.

Constitution, and the Constitution grew out of these principles, and by its provisions covers the whole ground "as if inspired by prophetic wisdom." So long as we abide by the Constitution and the Union, we may reap what good can be derived from the negro and slavery, and so postpone the dark day of disunion and decline of the South; for with such an event the of the negro from the doninion of the white man is brought nearer at hand, for he cannot control the negro without foreign support in the Union or out of it, and when that support is with-drawn the negro will throw off the yoke, and the region—where he now serves the cause of industry, civilization, refinement, morals, religion and law—must become the sole possession of him who has so long toiled as a subject of another's will on the same soil.

tonied as a subject of another's will on the same soil.
We commend the above considerations to South
Carolina and her supporters North and South, and also
to that class of Abolitionists who persist in the support
of the Union, while the actual beneficiaries of its adyantages are striving to rend the chain which binds us

torward by Northern members of Congress as alleviatives and pacificators, have failed to appease the Slave Power; and the demands of that power will not be acceded to by the North—at least, there is little fear of it. It is also quite apparent, that if they were compiled with, the effect would be but temporary. The causes of present disaffection will accept the causes of present disaffection. causes of present disaffection still existing ourse, similar effects must follow.

of course, similar effects must follow.

Now, the whole trouble seems to em States. If it were faithfully complied with by all the North, it is doubtful whether the result would be at all satisfactory to the slaveholders, for this reason. Every fugitive who has been caught and returned to bondage has proved a difficult fellow to manage, as he is m funne. It is self-evident, that fugitives do not ap prove the system, or they would not leave it. Now if a plan could be devised whereby the disaffected ne gro's place could be supplied by one who would remai ontented and pleased with his lot, one great cause

Suppose, now, the Fugitive Slave Law should be so altered or amended that when a "chattel" escaped to another State, his place should be supplied by son white pro-slavery advocate of that State. By this plan, the new incumbent, instead of being troublesome would be in a better position to strengthen the Slav Power by quieting all tendencies toward liberty by hi

Burns escapes to Massachusetts, let his place be im-mediately filled by a rabid lover of oppression—say Rev. Nehemiah Adams, Geo. W. Blagden, or S. K. Lothrop, or some editor of like proclivities, Charles Gordon Green, of the Boston Post, for instance. Per haps, if these gentlemen were not considered exactly safe and "sound on the goose," Richard S. Fay, or the Hon. Caleb Cushing might be selected for the distin-guished honor. Perhaps the Hon. Edward Everet-would volunteer his valuable person, in case the Unior ose," Richard S. Fay, or th was in great danger. How charmingly this schen would work! The Rev. Divine, after being thorough whipped into submission, could exhort the other slave to obedience and submission, and pray to the pr slavery god to spread his protection system, and keep all quiet and harmonious. How very pleasant for the Rev. Nehemiah (after a hard days's work, hocing tobacco) to indulge in the agreeable recreation of writing sermons, proving, from the Holy Bible, slavery to be a divine, God-ordained, and

Then the said Nehemiah might be hired out, at much per Lord's day, to deliver sermons, exhorting servants to obey their masters. Should his proprietor think proper to go on a speculating tour to the free States, he might enter the pulpit with a chain and ball attached to his leg, thus practically exemplifying the beauty and desirableness of bondage. A fev stripes on the back would heighten the effect.

by all who love the Lord, and fear to break his con

The editors could write leading articles for the Richmond Enquirer or Charleston Mercury, after working hours, proving the entire constitutionality of slavery and its absolute necessity to a free and enlightened no tion, thus making their influence felt where it is most needed, more than in their present position. The Hon. Caleb might be let out by his owner during the election season, to deliver Union speeches, villifying and degrading free men and free institutions, extoll tyranny and oppression, lauding such fellows as Cal-houn, Clay and Wise as profound statesmen, and de-nouncing the Czar of Russia for banishing serfdom

The Hon. Edward, of the New York Ledger, might b carried about by his master or owner to deliver eulo-gies on Washington, Webster, or other great men, imensely to the pocketary emolur hundred thousand dollars cou ent of the said master. ars could be much easier earn ed in this way, than by threshing rice or packing to

In this manner, the Slave Power would have its ser vants more directly under its absolute control; the slaveholders would be pacified and satisfied, at the same time, their Union perfected.

By this plan, these men would be placed in a sphere they so much admire, for others, and the free States be gradually rid of this non-progressive, pestiferous class of minds, who now only seek to obstruct all humanita ry tendencies, which seck a higher and nobler civili atmosphere they come in contact with. Then shall the freedom-loving portion of the people find themselves delivered of those foul obstructions, that but impede all onward and upward progress."

# MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS OF BOSTON.

On the evening of Tuesday, January 1st, 1861, a large audience convened at the Twelfth Baptist Church for a purpose of which, for prudential reasons, only a few had been fully informed, but which, in due time, was made apparent by the announcement that Osborne P. Anderson, one of the companions of Capt. Osborne P. Anderson, one of the companions of Capt. John Brown at Harper's Ferry, who had been a soleave the city

In view of this fact, some friends had taken the re sponsibility of calling the meeting, that ways and on, who had in so signal and heroic manner testified his irrepressible love of freedom.

Remarks were made by Rev. J. Sella Martin, Rev. Leonard A. Grimes, Geo. T. Downing, Robert Morris, Esq., John J. Smith, Wm. C. Nell and others, embodying earnest appeals, statements of facts, and in teresting incidents, with readings from Mr. Anderson' book, just issued, entitled "A Voice from Harper" The principles of this philosophy are found in the forstitution, and the Constitution grew out of these in Boston had promoted the publication of this book, which it was hoped would obtain a wide circulation both as a means of imparting the only authentic in formation of these memorable scenes, and of assisting the author, who, from a combination of causes, now

happened to be in need.

The exertions of an impromptu financial committe
of ladies and gentlement resulted in a contribution o
about forty dollars, which was considerably increased
we believe, by the proceeds of a Levee in the Vestry the refreshments for which were generously furnished by Mr. Downing—together with other subscr sales of book, &c., which, considering that no of an appeal for funds had been given, will perhaps be

f an appeal for funds had been given, and egarded as an acceptable New Year's present.

Mr. Anderson has left Boston, but his book can be obtained at the anti-slavery office for 15 cents each, or W. C. N. 810 a hundred. Boston, Jan. 8, 1861.

### OUR NOBLE GOVERNOR.

THE LIBERATOR.

God bless our noble Governor of the Old Bay S Such is the natural exclamation of the humane heart, after reading the high-toned and excellent Inaugural of Governor Andrew. For breadth of philanthropy, righteous philosophy, and true Christian courage, it is a model document; and all the more to be admired for the pregnant hour in which it was uttered. What a refreshing contrast it presents, when placed in juxtaposition with the sycophantic and time-serving Valedictory of ex-Governor Banks—the "puff-ball" of a day! tory of ex-Governor Banks—the "puff This tells the story: the one emana and manly heart; the other is the cu

and thoughful for prace Freedom in the vanguard, as a boon too precious to be sold for cotton. But then, with I rembling knees, and thought his danger, and carnestly beseech our brethren to table their diligence.

Last year, it was much easier to get signatures to petition against slave hunting than this. Many of Republicans—and those, too, who are counted the faithful—stand back with trembling knees, and to be excused. Our number will be greatly died in any year, in our righteous swarfur to be excused. Our number will be greatly died in any year, in our righteous swarfur, there were a time when with more alacrity we should our names and influence in this work—never to spirit of rufflanism. Besides, the fresh bar and unabated violence of the Slave Power—on spirit of rufflanism toward every man of ibirth—its demands, so many and degrant.

its demon spirit of rufflanism toward every man of Northern birth—its demands, so many and degrading, bid us to be "up and doing, with a heart for any

And nearer home is the incentive for action more And nearer home is the incomment of the South are trampling on the right of free speech. The threat has some forth that the "golden lips" of our own Phillips gone forth that the "golden lips" of our own Phillip and others shall be sealed. This is no hour for truce No; let us say, by the living God, who reigns to bless, we will bear it no longer. This "last straw shall break the camel's back." We may live as vassals or die like freemen. Shall we hesitate to make our choice? Whether'we be resistants or cannot debase our manhood, stultify willingly wear the tyrant's chain. The word of Revolutionary times should echo from every true hearte me liberty or death." G. W. S.

Milford, Jan. 6, 1861.

### THE SENSE OF A CONNECTICUT CHURCH ON SECESSION.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Jewett City Congregational Church, Rev. Henry T. tor, at the public service on Fast day

1. Resolved. That this church and congregation. assembled on the 4th day of January, 1861, according to the Proclamation of the President of the Nation and also of the Governor of this State, to keep a sea son of fasting and prayer on account of the distress of the Nation, deem it proper, while humbling them-selves before God, to put on record their judgment of the exigency that has called for such a proclamation.

2! Resolved, That we deem it owing, under God, solely to the existence and audacity of Slavery;—and we deem it to be the manifest and imperative duty of the President of the United States, in this exigency, as "the minister of God who beareth not the sword in vain," promptly to enforce the laws, and to put down the rebellion and treason which have been plot-ted and perpetrated in South Carolina, by the use (if need be) of the whole disposable force of the army and navy of the United States.

3. Resolved, That we further declare and put upon

record our deliberate opinion that all the Christian people of the country should, and that an overwhelming majority will, patriotically sustain the President in such a decisive and vigorous suppression of the rankest treason and rebellion.

4. Resolved, That we declare, finally, that if, as being the executive head, and expressing the collective sovereignty of a great Nation, the President does not be a control of the presi do this, but allows a treacherous conspiracy of rebels to have its way, that it is due at once, both to the safety and dignity of such a people, that he be forth-with impeached at the bar of the Senate of the United

# THE REPUBLICANS AT WASHINGTON.

The Republican members of the House caucused in the Post-Office Committee room again on the 5th upon the present state of affairs. Speaker Pennington in

The Republican members of the House caucused in the Post-Office Committee room again on the 5th upon the present state of affairs. Speaker Pennington in the chair. There was a full attendance.

The unflushed business of Friday was resumed, being the report of Mr. Hale of Pennsylvania, from the sub-committee of the border States, who said that he believed the members of his committee representing the border States would agree to his proposition, that all the territory of the United States north of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes should be free, and all south of that line to remain as it is, with liberty to the people to organize into States whenever they please, with or without slavery. He was of opinion that it might be better for the North to take this proposition than to precipitate the country into war.

Mr. Howard of Michigan, said he objected to any compromise, because he believed it to be an acknowledgment of an error, which he would not concede. He defended the motives of the Republicans in the Committee of Thirty-three, and expressed the opinion

He defended the motives of the Republicans in the Committee of Thirty-three, and expressed the opinion that they had done nothing that could be interpreted as a surrender of their principles. Those who understand Mr. Adam's position do not believe this.

Mr. Lovejoy of Illinois, speaking of the malcontents of the slave States, and the proposed compromise of dividing the territory between freedom and slayery to the Pacific, said, "There never was a more causeless revolt since Lucifer led his colorits of apostate angels against the throne of God; but I never heard that the d compromise of m and slayery to against the throne of God; but I never heard that the Almighty proposed to compromise the matter by allowing the rebels to kindle the fires of hell south of the celestial meridian of thirty-sit kinty."

This outburst of the eccentric member from Illinois created a deal of sensation and some merriment.

Mr. Sherman stated that, as a member of the border sub-committee from the border States, he could not vote for the proposition proposed by Mr. Crittenden, to restore the Missouri line and extend it to the Pacific. He was also onposed to the compromise to

den, to restore the Missouri line and extend it to the den, to restore the Missouri line and extend it to the Pacific. He was also opposed to the compromise to prevent the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. While he did not wish to abolish it now, he opposed the yielding up the right of Congress to do so at any future period.

not consulted.

Some one then asked why Arkansas and North Carolina were invited to join the sub-committee.

Mr. Stanton of Ohio, and Mr. Nixon of New Jersey, expressed themselves in faror of some compromise.

The caucus unanimously agreed to press the business of the country in the House.

Boston, Jan. 8, 1861.

Mr. Dawes of Massachusetts, moved that no vote be taken on any of the propositions, and that the any attention to the Liberator this week.

The Editor has been too ill to be able to give any attention to the Liberator this week.

### THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

ere invited to take sea ry defence. The Standing Con-ed, including one to prepare a st A dispatch was received statin termined upon immediate sece-to-morrow, when a secession ord

with eight intance and inforce many continuous terms inforce Major Anderson. He could not convince them to the contrary, and expresses the opinion that they cannot long hold out in their present-condition, unless Georgia comes to their relief. No vessel entered or left the harbor while they were there."

It is also said that the merchants, alarmed for their property, have removed their valuable goods to the interior. Business is at an end, and sonic of the stores are closed; traders are the first and greatest losers by the secession movement. The hotels at Charleston have few patrons, and their business for the winter is ruined.

nave rew partons runned.

Much disaffection exists among the German and Irish volunteer troops at Charleston, who are taken away from their business and homes to perform military duty, while the secession leaders are enjoying the linxury of treason comfortably, and without any per-

onal exposure.

The rumor that the steamer Star of the West has added for Charleston with reinforcements for Major

sailed for Charleston with reintorcements for major.
Anderson is ascertained to be a fact.
The Government is hourly expecting intelligence of a starding character, as the people of Charleston have threatened to prevent the landing of troops at Fort unter.

It is expected that the steamer will be sunk, if the

traitors possess sufficient force to accomplish it; but they will doubtless be obliged to encounter a stern re-sistance, not only from the military on board the steamer, but from Major Anderson's garrison in Fort

steamer, but from Major Anderson's garrison in Fort Sumter.

A private letter received in New York, dated Columbia, S. C., Jan. 1, contains the following: "We are this day drafting our quota of men to go to Charleston to fight. All the other Southern States are sending men to us daily, and the prospect is we shall have serious work soon. All the men over sixty are forming a regiment to mount guard at Columbia, during the absence of our regular troops and artillery."

The vo. in Congress, upon the resolution approving the course of Major Anderson, and sustaining the President in not recalling him, is regarded by the Southern men as indicating a majority favorable to the passage of a force bill. They are intensely excited, and threaten vengeance if a force bill is attempted to be passed. The Republicans also regard it as showing a majority in favor of such a measure.

The Senators of the States which have called Conventions have adopted the following resolutions:—

"First, We recommend to our States immediate secession.

cession.

Second, We recommend holding a Convention
Montgomery, Alabama, on a day not later than
15th of February, and establishing a Southern C

federacy."

Another resolution was passed, considered confidential, but understood to pledge the Senators to remain at Washington, and defeat army, and navy appropriations and other bills, if proposed.

Mr. Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, resigned on the 8th, on the ground that troops had been sent to Charleston by the steamer Star of the West, when, as he alleges, there was a distinct understanding on the Slat of December that none were tybe ordered to the South without the decision of the Cabinet.

The U. S. arsenal at Mobile was taken on the morning of January 4. It contains six stand of arms, 1500 barrels of powder, and 300,000 rounds of cartridges. No defence was made. Fort Morgan was also taken during the night, and garrisoned by 230 Mobile troops.

Charleston, Jan. 5. A. B. Longstreet, President of the South Carolina College, issues a pamphlet entitled "Shall South Carolina Begin War?" He earnestly desires that the Collector on board the Harriet Lane be allowed to land, be treated politely, introduced to Mr. Colcock, and every means used by the two Collectors to settle their respective claims in a spirit of courtesy and kindness.

If the forth worm "State College State Collectors are the collectors to settle their respective claims in a spirit of courtesy and kindness.

of courtesy and kindness.

If the forts were reinforced, there would be an un fair conflict; hundreds of our sons would be slain muct; hundreds of our sons would be se would become deserted, and the wrath of States be brought on our devoted city. s his fellow-citizens to let the first shot expense.

inflores his renow-om the enemy.

Reports from Charleston state that the troops are uffering severely from sickness and exposure. There is no business doing. The city is in the hands of a

The Governor has received a telegram from Mayor-Murroe of New Orleans, stuting that New Orleans fully sympathized with Charleston in the perils to which she is exposed, and will not fall to support her when occasion requires.

AFFAIRS AT THE SOUTH AS REFLECTED FROM PRI-APPAIRS AT THE SOUTH AS REFLECTED PROM PRIVATE SOURCES. A gentleman recently from Charleston, and who has resided there for several years, says the people at the North can form no idea of the excitement which exists in that city. He believes that the people are as much insane as most of those who are in our mad-houses, and nothing but a sound drubbing will dispel their illusions. They have the most exaggerated notions of their own strength and importance, and the most ridiculous ideas of Northern dependence upon their convulences and favor. Their sectoral class. the most reactions leave or volume a general reaction in their counternance and favor. They acknowledge the business stagnation in their own city, but seem to take a particite pride in their pecuniary sufferings, believing that the distress and destitution at the North is tenfold that the distress and destitution at the North is greater. It is the universal belief that the di greater. It is the universal belief that the danger of bread riots in the large cities of the North is imminent—that the manufactories are all stopped—and that the operatives are starving. They express a great deal of sympathy for our poor, but say they have nobody to blame but themselves for their abject condition. They laugh to scorn the idea of coercion on the part of the General Government, and say the first blow struck will be the signal for a civil war at the North, in which the Democratic and Bell-Everett parties will throttle the Republicans, and insist that the independence of the slave States shall be acknowledged.

In short, like the fly on the charlot wheel, they entertain the most exaggerated ideas of their own importertain the most exaggerated ideas of their own impor-

prevent the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. While he did not wish to abolish it now, he opposed the yielding up the right of Congress to do so at any future period.

Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania, expressed himself decidedly opposed to all compromises. He asked what better platform the North or the South could have to stand upon than the Union, the Constitution and the laws? The Republican party has elected a President in accordance with the forms of the Constitution, and is entitled to, fair play. If his administration of the government is resisted by those opposed to Mr. Lincoln, the crime will be theirs. When the Republicans took their position, before the election, they knew they should not put the burden upon posterity.

Messrs. Hickman and Stephens of Pennsylvania, and Case of Indiana, opposed all the propositions in that committee except the one proposed by Mr. Hale, upon which he did not vote. He defended the border States, such he had opposed all the propositions in that committee except the one proposed by Mr. Hale, upon which he did not vote. He defended the border States, sink he had opposed all the propositions in that committee except the one proposed by Mr. Hale, upon which he did not vote. He defended the border States, sink he had opposed all the propositions in that committee except the one proposed by Mr. Hale, upon which he did not vote. He defended the border States, sink he had opposed all the propositions in that committee except the one proposed by Mr. Hale, upon which he did not vote. He defended the border States, for their efforts to arrange matters.

Mr. Beal of New York, inquired why his State was not consulted.

Some one theh asked why Arkansas and North Carolina were invited to the content of the proposition of the defended in the state of the respective to the proposition of the cited on the thickening dangers about them, will probably solve the problem.—Journal.

SLAYERS CAPTURED. The U. S. steamer Mohawk, Licutenant Craven, has recently soized two vessels that the

A large meeting was held at Hamilton, C. W., on Wednesday evening, in relation to the Anderson fugitive alave case. Speeches were made justifying Anderson's escape, and resolutions were adopted to use every exertion to preven his rendition. The Canadians are greatly excited about this matter.

SOUTHERNERS IN WASHINGTON. The Washington orrespondent of the New York Times says :-

rrespondent of the New York Times says:

"There is already a considerable number of Soutim men here. Many of them, but almost invariably
tch as appear to be under age, wear the blue cockade,
hich is the fashionable badge of treason. Their numr and power were attested by the uproartious applianse
thich greeted the treasonable speech of Renjamin on
onday list. Men of this stamp have no hesitation in
reatening the overthrow of the Government; and
ould put Hannibal to the blush by their fluent
dispurse upon the art of war.

would put Hannibal to the blosh by their fluent discourse upon the set of war.

But let me not underrate the importance of these threats. It is said that revolutions are always precipitated by the daving of a few leader, backed by a minority of the people; and the bistory of the world proves that a hundred men, armed and organized for war, are more than a match for thousands of brave citizens who are peaceably going about their business. Weak as are the Secessionists, therefore, in point of numbers, when compared with the great miss of law abiding people, of all parties, it would be a fittal mistake to rest in quiet security, without an effort to counterfect their machinations. They are not wanting in courage and authority, and there are men among them who are not unfamiliar with military science."

Honninia Munder at Slaves. Lucius Woodruff, a wealthy citizen of Weldon, Northampton County, N. C., has been murdered by his slaves, under horrible tortures. The negroes, with the exception of the ringleader, have been arrested. There are rumors (of course) that Abolitionists are at the bottom of the crime. Advantaging A determination is expressed to hang all the

A meeting was held at Norfolk, (Va.) on the 7th inst., which favored secession, the arming of the State, and denouncing coercion.

EF NO COMPROMISE WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.— Conventions, in the State of New York, to be addressed by Rev. Beriah Green, Rev. S. J. May, Aaron M. Powell, usan B. Anthony, and others, will be held as follows:—

Rochester,	Friday, Saturday, Sund	ay, Jan.11, 12, 13
Utica.	Monday, Tuesday,	4 14, 15
dome.	Thursday, Friday,	" 17, 18
Jortland.	Saturday, Sunday,	" 19, 20
Fulton.	Tuesday, Wednesday,	22, 23
Oswego,	Thursday, Friday,	" 24, 25
Port Byron,	Saturday, Sunday,	# 26, 17
Syracuse.	Tuesday, Wednesday,	* 29, 30
Auburn.	Thursday, Friday,	Jan. 31, Feb. 2
Peterboro',	Saturday, Sunday,	Feb. 2, 3
CARL CARL PARTY (NO. CARL)	CONTRACTOR STATE OF THE STATE O	CALLED THE CONTRACT OF THE PARTY OF THE PART

The sessions of the Conventions will be afternoons a evenings, at 2 and 7 o'clock. Afternoon sessions free

Evening sessions, 10 cents.

To Lot there be a grand rallying of the People.

The friends in the several places will give free enter
tainments to those in attendance from the country.

NEW YORK STATE CONVENTION .- The Fourth Annual New York State Anti-Slavery Convention will be held at Albany, in Association Hall; Monday evening, Tuesday and Wedneslay, afternoon and evenings, Feb. 4, 6, 8. Hon. Gerrit Smith, Lucretia Mott, Rev. Berlish (Feb. Ernestine L. Rose, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Oliver John-son, Rev. S. J. May, Aaron M. Powell, Susan B. Anthony and others will address the Convention

Afternoon sessions will commence at half-past 2 o'clock. dmission free. Evening sessions at half-past 7 o'clock.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS .- The Second Annual New ork State Woman's Rights Convention will be held at ALBANY, in Association Hall, Thursday and Friday, Sternoons and evenings, Feb. 7 and 8.

Lucretia Mott, Ernestine L. Rose, Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

Hon. Gerrit Smith, Rev. Beriah Green, Rev. S. J. May, Aaron M. Powell, Susan B. Anthony, and others, will address the Convention. Afternoon sessions at half-past 2 o'clock. Admission free. Evening sessions at half-past 7 o'clock. Admission 10 ets.

FSF SIXTEENTH COURSE .\_ The Seventh Lecture befire the Salem Female Anti-Slavery Jociety will be given by Miss Sallie Holley, of Rochester, N. Y., on Sunday evening, Jan. 13, in Lyccum Hall, at 7 o'clock. Admit-CAROLINE BALCH, Rec. Sec. 4 ance five cents.

H. FORD DOUGLASS will will speak at Friday, Sunday, Jan. 11. Groton, Pepperell,

MEDFORD .- Miss SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of Massachusetts A. S. Society, will speak at Medford, Thursday evening, Jan. 17.

MANCHESTER, N. H .- A. T. Foss, HENRY C. WRIGHT and J. M. HAWKS will speak in Man H., Sunday, Jan. 20, day and evening. FREE DISPENSARY, for Women and Childre

274 Washington street, Boston. Open every day, from 12 to 1 o'clock. The above institution (in connection with the Ladies' MEDICAL ACADEMY) is now open for the gratuitous treat-ment of Women and Children, and for Surgical Patients of both sexes. Difficult cases may have the benefit of a Con-siltation on Wednesdays, at 12 o'clock.

by duly qualified fem titioners will be provided for the poor, at their own ho

BESSIE S. LOCKWOOD, M. D., No. 34 Auburn is and Treatment of Chronic Diseases.

OFFICE HOURS from 11, A. M., till 2, P. M. Nov. 23—3m

SITUATION WANTED .- A lady who has had arge experience in matters of house-keeping, and who is minently qualified satisfactorily to discharge the duties onnected therewith, desires a situation either as housekeeper, or matron of some establishment, either in this eity or vicinity. The best of references given. Address X., Anti-Slavery Office, 221 Washington street.

# The British Reviews, Blackwood's Magazine.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY, (Conservative.) THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig.) THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, (Free Church.)

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal.)

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TEAN ADD COOM	

1.

SELF-CONTRADICTIONS OF THE BIBLE, Fourth Edition

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Pourth Edition.

NE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR propositions, theological, moral, historical and speculative, each proved affirmatively and negatively, by quotations from the period of the scripture; embodying most of the palpable and striking self-contradictions of the so-called inspired Word of God, Fourth Edition., Price 13 cents, post-paid. Eight for a dollar. Sold hyall liberal booksellers, and by the publishers, of the price of the sold of t

THE subscriber has just opened house No. street, for the accommodation of transient The location is a pleasant one, within a few min of the most central portions of the city. Every will be made for the conduct of those who may house with a call. Recome furnished with or with Terms moderate.

Jan. 11.

8. NEWELL

The above accommodations are very ample and at-tractive, and we hope that friends temporarily in the city will give the worthy host a call.

By John d. Whith the prophets told
And brightens up the sky of Time the Christian Ag
of Gold;
Old Might to Right is yielding, battle blade to elerkly per
Earth's monarchs are her peoples, and her serfs stand u
as men;
The isless rejoice together, in a day are nations born,
And the slave walks free in Tunis, and by Stamboul's Gold en Horn! Is this, oh countrymen of mine! a day for us to sow.
The feel of new-gained empire with Stavery's seeds of woo
To feed with our fresh life-blood the old world's cast-o

Boetry.

THE CRISIS.

Tap of Time?
To run anew the evil race the old lost nations ran,
And die, like them, of unbelief of God, and wrong Great Henvens! is this our mission? Ends in this the prayers and tears, oil, the strife, the watchings of our yo

ter years?
Still, as the old world rolls in light, shall ours turn, se chaos, cursed of God, through outer

Where for words of hope they listened, the long wall

The Orisis presses on us ; face to face with us it stands

With solemn lips of question, take the symmetry sands!

This day we fashion Destiny, our web of Fate we spin;
This day for all hereafter choose we holiness or sin;
Even now from starry Geritin, or Ebal's cloudy crown,
We call the dews of blessing, or the bolts of cursi

By all for which the Martyrs bore their agony and shame By all the warning words of truth with which the prople ets came ; By the Future which awaits us ; by all the hopes which

cast
Their faint and trembling beams across the blacks. the Past;
And in the awful name of Him who for earth's fre

Oh ye people! oh my brothers! let us choose the righ

So shall the Northern pioneer go joyful on his way, To wed Penobscot's waters to San Francisco's Bay; To make the rugged places smooth, and sow the vale

grain, ar, with Liberty and Law, the Bible in his train; ghty West shall bless the East, and sea shall an

"THE EAND OF THE FREE AND THE HOME OF THE BRAVE."

("Star-Spangled Banner.")
s your land is brave enough, though your "flag

freedom waves"
With its crimson stripe of murderous hue, dyed in the
bload of slaves; And your country may be "free" enough, but you sh still the cries

That float, from up your Southern swamps, and rend the frowing skies.

Perhaps a land is "glorious," whose men are bought and

But from your banner, gemmed with stars, tear out the

How dare you hang the flag aloft, to float beneath the Which your fathers, with their noble lives, for you and

freedom won, When the clanking of your brother's chain is heard be youd the Stars? And is your Father's child less dear because of stripes and

Are your poor sisters' souls less white because

Think you that Jesus' pitying eye with less of sorrow

To the slave-mother, in whose heart your see

Can ye not hear from out the heaven His warning volc "As ye do to the least of these, ye do it unto me "?

"Is there no balm in Gilead, and no physician there?"

Is not your path to the sweet heavens by the same gold

on stair?

op the sons of Afric in - your brothers, whom you

The children of the Heavenly King, who, for their Chris

the sand;
Then sing your song of Liberty in triumph through the

and I

Then raise your stars and stripes aloft — let Freedom's be
ner wave,

Abroad, through all the glorious land — the land withe

### SECESSION. BY REV. MARK TRAFTON.

They threaten now to leave us, False sons of worthy sires, Whose frosty souls have never felt The glow of Freedom's fires. With foot upon a brother's neck, How can they sympathize With Freedom's glorious light that shines O'er all our Northern skies?

And let them go — if go they will — Who shunged the well-fought day When Plymouth's sons refused to be Reluctantly they signed the bond Which Freedom's signet bore, And grudged the boon to others which Our fathers claimed of yore.

On each return of that proud day, When we remember those When we remember those
Who penned that Declaration,
The terror of our foes,
They must with pain those words rehearse,
"All men by birth are free," While on their auction-block, for sale,
A brother man they see.

The cannon's roar - the wild huma, The trumpet's swelling strains,
Blend painfully with whistling whips,
And clank of coffe chains. They feel the threatened ju The iron's in their soul, While shades of coming sorrows o'er Their guilty conscio

Aye — let them go : the sun will come Back to this Northern clime ; Back to this Northern clime; Bringing, as it has ever brought, The seed and harvest time. The tide will rise and fall as now, The moon will wax and wane,
The moon will wax and wane,
Oppression's sons, from every clime,
Will crowd to Freedom's fane.

Our free solicels o'er the lead shall still.
The leed of knowledge sow,
Our churches, crowding hill and vale,
The way of peace shall show;
Our ships shall sail, as now they sail,
An every clime and sas—
And we shall be, as we have been,
The freest of the free,

(Translated for the Liberator from Hans Andersen, by B. B.)

In the garden, all the apple trees were in blossom; they had bloomed before the green leaves shot forth in the yard, the dacklings walked around, and the cat also sunned herself, and licked the sunshine from her paws: and when one looked over the field, there stood the coru, each stalk alike shining in magnificent ed—yes, there was something pleasing in all: it was a day so warm and blest, that one could indeed say— God every where is very good to us men!

But within, in the church, the pastor stood in the chancel, and spoke so loud and so menacing! He said, "Mankind were all wicked—that on account of this, God would punish them, and when they died, they would all go to hell, and burn everlastingly," zealously quoting that "the worm never dies, and the fire is not quenched," and that no "peace nor rest could ever be found"! This was awful to listen to, and be utterhot, burning, sulphurous flames—no ground or bot-tom, and they (the wicked) ever sank deeper and deeper into everlasting silence! His description was awful, but he spoke it from his full heart, and the Outside, in the sun was beautifully warm, it was as if each bird and plant said—How perfect is God's goodness toward us all! Indeed, outside, it was not at all like the pastor's preaching.

The same evening, near the hour for rest, the

What ails you?" inquired he of her. "Mat alls you?" inquired he of her.

"Indeed, what alls me!" said she. "I find I am
not able to collect my thoughts rightly; that I cannot
justly comprehend what you preached to-day, that
there are so many wicked, and that they shall burn
everlastingly! Everlastingly, ah, how long I I am a human being, a sinner before God, yet I could not find it
in my heart to suffer the most wicked to burn eternalthe and then here should the deer God be whet to be ly; and then how should the dear God be able to, he who is so endlessly good, and who also knows how who is so endlessly good, and who also knows how evil comes from without and within? No, I can never believe it myself, although you say it." It was autumn; the trees were stripped of their

sout—the wife of his bosom.
"If any one can find rest in the grave, and grace before God, it is thou," said he; and he folded her hands, and read a psalm for the dead. They bore her to the grave; two great tears rolled

down the cheeks of the severe man, and in the pardown the cheeks of the severe man, and in the particle of the sonage it was still and empty—the light of the howas extinguished. She had gone home.

It was night; a cold wind dashed across the h

of the pastor; he opened his eyes, and it seemed to of the paster; he opened misses, and it seemed him the moon shone into his room, but there was no moon. A figure was there, standing before his bed; he saw the spirit of his dead wife, which looked so sad and grieved-it was as if it would speak to him.

And he half-raised himself in bed, stretched out his arms toward her, and said, "To thee also is ever-lasting rest grudged! Thou sufferest! Thou the best and most pious! Is it in my power to procure thee rest in the grave?"
"Yes!" was the reply.

"And how ?

"Give me a hair, only a single hair, from the head of the sinner whose fire will never be extinguishedof the sinner whom God will cast into the torments "Yes, easily can you be set at rest, thou pure

pions one!" said he.
"Then follow me," said the dead; it is permitted

At my side you can float whither your thoughts will we can penetrate invisibly to the most secret resort but you must accurately select the one who n for eternal torment, and find him before the cock crows!' And rapidly, as if borne by winged thoughts, they

found themselves in a great city, and from the walls and sides of the houses shone, in indelible characters the names of the mortal sins, arrogance, avaried drunkenness, sensuality—in short, the whole sever

"Yes, within there, as I believe, as I know lighted portal, the broad steps magnificently decorate d portal, the broad steps in a carpets and flowers, and through the gay saloon of the joyous music for the dancers. The por sounded the joyous music for the dancers. T ter in silk and velvet, with his great silver-r

staff, stood at the entrance.
"Our ball can be compared to that of the king! said he, turning contemptuously to the gaping crowd on the street. What he thought was plainly indicated by his air and motions: "Ragamuffins! you who stand peeping there, the whole of you, in come, are but a rabble!"

Pride!" said the dead; "do you see!"

"That there?" replied the pastor, "it is only fool, a poor simpleton, not destined to the torments everlasting punishment."
"Only a fool!" resounded through the house That was each one there.

They floated on until within the four be the miser, who, meagre as a skeleton, trembling from cold and hunger, an old gray-haired, sat with all his shoughts fastened on his gold. They saw him feverwall a loose stone; there in an old stocking

lifom the wan a toole surply, and with damp, trembling fingers, he examined his ragged coat sleeve which had touched the sewed-up pieces of gold. "That is madmadness, beset by anxiety and evil

sharp elbow, and this turned sleepily around. "Hold your tongue, you savage, and sleep! thus you do every night." "Every night!" repeated the other. The v your tongue, you savage, and sleep! thus you do every night?" "Every night?" repeated the other.
"Yes, every night this comes and torments me. In my rashness I have done many bad acts. I was born with a wicked feeling, which has brought me here for with a wicked feeling, which has brought me here for the second time; but if I have done wrong, I suffer my punishment. This, however, I have not confessed to any one. When I left prison, I passed by the farm of my former master; my blood boiled within me because of what had happened to me, and I struck a match on the wall; it may have been a little too me the between the second time is the standard of the price is conwelled stand in the shocks till epring, and then match on the wall; it may have been a little too me the between the second time is the standard of the price is the same of my former master; my blood boiled within me because of what had happened to me, and I struck a between the same of the sam match on the wall; it may have been a little too near the straw roof. All burnt down. The heat came the straw roof. All burnt down. The heat came from the fire such as often comes over me. I myself aided to rescue the animals, and help in other matters. Nothing was burned, except a flock of pigeons which flew into the fire, and a chained dog of which I had not thought. We heard him yell out of the fire—and his noise I continually hear when I try to sleep; from the fire such as often comes over me. I myself aided to rescue the animals, and help in other matters. Nothing was burned, except a flock of pigeons which flew into the fire, and a chained dog of which I had not thought. We heard him yell out of the fire, and his noise I continually hear when I try to sleep; and when I do sleep, so comes this great rough dog, and thus and hrve hearts and howls, and worries me, and lays himself upon me. Hear, I pray, whal I tell you! You snore the whole night; you snore while I can hardly sleep a quarter of an hour." Again the blood rushed into the eyes of the passionate prisoner; he threw himself upon his comrade, and struck his face with his clenched fist, "The wicked Matz has become mad again!" they shoul to the sentinels. The other prisoners seized him, wrestled with him, bent him down, so that his head was between his knees, and then bound him so

"You will kill him, the uni

There the cock crowed.

"All-merciful God! Do thou give peace to her wh

"All-merciful God! Do thou give peace to ner when I am unable to ranson!"

"I have it now!" said the dead. "It was your harsh words, your doubt in humanity, your gloomy belief in God and his creatures, which brought me to you! Become acquainted with mankind! Even in the wicked lives a part of God, such a part as can be under the wicked lives a part of God, such a part as can be under the wind of the fames of hell!"

conquer and extinguish the flames of hell!

And the preacher felt a kiss on his lips, a shimmer ing light shone around him, the clear sun of Go streamed here into his room, where his wife, living mild, and full of love, had awakened him from a dream which God had sent to him!

### LETTER FROM MARIUS R. ROBINSON. SALEM, Ohio, Dec. 25, 1860.

DEAR BROTHER GARRISON:
On Sunday evening, the 23d inst., a large audience of our most substantial citizens listened to an address by Parker Pillsbury, on the present condition of the country. He gave us, as was meet, in these stirring times, one of his choicest efforts. He made it clear to every capacity that events, past and present, every way justify the radical Anti-Slavery policy; that on only way out of present difficulties, as the only method of avoiding still greater in the future, is, no union with slaveholders—no complicity with their crimes The audience, composed mainly of such as have hith erto shown least sympathy with our movement, gav erto shown least sympathy with our movemen evidence that they are beginning to appreci work of Abolitionists. They were not backward in expressing their approval of the course of manly and uncompromising resistance recommended by Mr. Pills bury. Indeed, the course of events seems bringing bury. Indeed, the course of events seems oringing all classes to a perception of the true policy. Said a Breckinridge patriot to me, the other day, "Our Government is going to be broken up; and d—n you, you (abolitionists have done it." Happily, all the moral forces of the country are tending to this end,—the zeal of Abolitionists, the folly and madness of slave-holders, and even the past and wicked conservatism of Republicas. Mr. Pillsbury's visit to the North-West, at this time

is most opportune; and if our experience in Salem is a good criterion, he will sway the judgment and mov the hearts of many, hitherto deceived by their position and blinded by their prejudices. Thanks to

sin, proposing to spend there some six weeks in labor.
We are now, also, enjoying the benefits of Mrs. A.
K. Foster's labors, in this part of the State. A quarter of a century of labor has not abated her ardor, or diminished her purpose of bringing deliverance to th slave. Now, as in earlier years, she plans and works as though all rested on her single will and arm. Soras though all rested on her single will and arm. So rowfully, it must be said, her physical system refuse to perform all the service she allots it; but her pur pose and industry are unabated, and her devot as single-eyed and unselfish as ever. Her audi are generally large. The true friends of the slame her with glad cooperation; and many for years, have been the dupes of prejudice, in regard w listen, and lear

acter and labors.

All eyes in the West are turned to Boston. Your mob of cotton-merchants and money-changers was our first credible evidence that South Carolina was so beside herself as to be in earnest. May Heaven pro tect the James Otis of this revolution! He and his ut fail, squelch out Ne associated heroes will, walls associated heroes will, walls and tories, if Southern madmen continue the folly. The North-West will be with you.

M. R. ROBINSON. ociated heroes will, withou

# LETTER EROM PARKER PILLSBURY.

I am having my first look at a prairie in winter; and my first experience of the severe temperature was this morning; and at ten below zero, it seemed to me quite as severe to face as twenty in New Hamp than ninety six near the sea coast. My own impres sion is, that the rule of difference will hold, both win

the sea. No grove or forest breaks its course, often, as far as a wild horse might canter in a day. The storms all seem like storms at sea. One might think these vast plains were once sea; and that uddenly, while part of their surface was rolling in

suddenly, while part of their surface was rolling in billows, and part slept series and still, the whole was suddedly curdled into land, and so remains, flat or un-dulating, and almost as naked as before. In winter, the lakes and the flat prairie appear just alike. The lakes are frozen, and both being cover-ed with snow, one can hardly tell where shore leaves off and sea begins.

ff and sea begins.

And, fearful as are the storms and cold on the prairies, thousands and thousands of cattle lie out all u protected, from autumn until spring. Night is son times made hideous with their piteous howlings; a ous howlings; and many are sometimes found dead in the morning, ab-solutely frozen. There is not timber for sufficient barns; but many farmers, more compassionate than dreams to the reignbors, will throw their chormous straw-stacks into rude shelters, round, or under the lee of which, the stock may be very comfortable. Many, however, near each other. Like a wild animal rose up one from his sleep, and uttered a horrible cry. He gave to one of his comrades a hard punch on the ribs with his sharp elbow, and this turned sleepily around. "Hold up in the night, at a distance of more than twenty miles—the straw of thousands of bushels in a single very comfortable. Many, however, as soon as the grain is threshed, set fire to the straw, and burn it to ashes. I saw many such fires in the autumn; when a straw-mountain, burning, gleamed up in the night, at a distance of more than twenty miles—the straw of thousands of bushels in a single very comfortable.

corn would stand in the shocks till spring, and ther be burned to make way for the plough. In those days, become was used for fuel, as well as corn; and farmen would even give away well-fatted hogs, and thus save

THE LIBERATOR

The rusting of the Liberator is like the wing of the Heavenly dove. At the voice of Phillips, even the devils tremble. The stern demand of the Ameri-can Anti-Slavery Society, "No Union with Slavehold-ers," is that broath of the Omnipotent, which shall never return void.

PARKER PILLSBURY.

THE GEORGETOWN RESOLUTIONS.

Georgerows, Jan. 2, 1861. as pleased to see, in the la remined opposition on the part of certain influential (1) nembers, who were evidently exercised lest the South night withdraw the patronage hitherto bestowed upon he shoe trade of this town. Perhaps it will interest

Tuesday evening meeting, by the pastor, but were laid over until the following Sunday evening, when-after a prayer, reading the Scriptures, and singing the hymn, "My country, 't is to thee "—the resolves were hymn, "My country, the to thee "—the resources were again read, and one of the deasons took the chair, when the flight began. One of the leading members led off, by attacking the afternoon sermon; thus, in genorance of parliamentary law, introducing a subject not under consideration. After delivering himself of with his political professions of hostility to slavery.

It is a noticeable fact, that, with one exception

every one of those who voted against the resolves is politically, a Republican, and of course opposed to James Buchanan. But, like church members gen erally, they were opposed to injudicious action on this

rritating subject.

Others spoke in opposition, but they were promet by the pastor, and the resolves triumph

in Old Essex—the first that has taken decided action on the subject. When it was announced that the resolves were passed, there was hearity applause on the part of the outsiders present, greatly to the annoyance of the aforesaid twelve. This unusual demonstration, on the Sabbath, and at a church meeting,

occasions considerable remark, and is not generally approved, even by radicals.

Some dispute has arisen in regard to the count, some alleging that the vote stood fourteen to fifteen, leaving but one majority; and it is rumored that fourteen have signed a paper stating that they did vote in opposition. But whether they did or not, is wholly remove these was a watering and that marked unimportant: there was a majority, and that purified We have thus given a brief account of the result of

We have thus given a oriet account of the result of the "irrepressible conflict" in this church; and I must not omit to mention, that one of the opposition advised the young to "beware of the corrupting in-fluence of their pastor".—a piece of advice that, con-sidering its source, will, quite likely, be followed by a course of "masterly inactivity," on the part of those to whom it was cratituously given. The remark to whom it was gratuitously given. The remark above quoted is but a sample of the tone used by the twelve, in the discussion, during the evening; and it is worthy of remark, that a forbearance was shown by is worthy of remark, that a increasince was shown by the other side which, considering the provocation, was really remarkable. While I differ with Mr. Beccher on theological matters, as widely as any believer in Parkerism can, yet it is but simple justice to say that Mr. B. displayed, on the occasion of which I am speaking, a courage and determination worthy the highest praise; and if other churches and pastors will but follow the noble example set before them, the day is not far distant when "the sun shall not rise on a master nor set on a slave."

Yours, truly,

# THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION FOR A

Extracts from a Sermon preached before the South Congregational Society, Mass., on Sunday, Dec. 23d, 1860, by Rev. Charles Beecher:—

The principles of the great campaign, just h The principles of the great campaign, just brought them to its close, were not radical. Many thought them censurably mild and conservative; but they were well meant, and in the direction of the elevation of Humanity and the glory of God. But States where free speech and a free press are unknown, and where the whole produce of labor is stolen from the laborer, have revolted, and are in treasonable conspiracy; therefore,—and I now quote the words of the proclamation,—" let us, with deep contribino and penitent sorrow, unite in humbling ourselves before the Most High, confessing our individual and national sins, and acknowledging the justice of our punishment."

Mark it, my hearers, that punishment which Southern rebels, corrupt politicians, Wall-street stock gamblers, and State-street millionaires have inflicted on us—"acknowledging the justice of our punishment."

And in this work of uttor proctation before

punishment."

And in this work of utter prostration before a corrupt and treasonous conspiracy, the Church and clergy are to take the leap.

We, the professed followers of Christ, are to open our churches, and employ the sacred associations of the house of God, and the solemnities of our holy religion, to turn the tide of popular exultation into dejection, and transform a trumph into a defeat!

Tell me, my hearers, is there no design in that; to make the Church and clergy the tool of the Government!

This is a government of public opinion. Public opinion is sensitive. Every engine that forms public opinion is a power. Such is she press. Sassh are parties. But these the despotism that has so long centralized itself at Washington has lost. They could not suborn the press. God would not let them remain an unbroken party organization. God, in his providence, sent confusion into their counsels. Their sands were ebbing. Their hour was come. What resort was left? What engine for reaching public sentiment?

There was one—the Church!

O yes, the Church; the ministry, that never meddled with politics, must meddle now. The whole dled with politics, must meddle now. The whole of public opinion before, must lead it now.

Gird yourselves with sackcloth, lament and howlfast and weep, preach and pray, and turn the tide of public opinion from liberty back to despotism.

Prepare the way by a panie. Reduce men's courage by a pressure. Tame their heroism by hunger. Bring down their pride by depletion.

Then, when all is ready, sound an alarm in the holy mountain, and put the religious machinery of a million churches in motion, and the fortames of battle may yet be retrieved!

That is the snare that is spread in the sight of the bird.

What answer, then, ought an honest Church and people to give to such a Proclamation? What re-

That is the small the bird.

What answer, then, ought an honest Church and people to give to such a Proclamation? What reply does a love for the slave, a love for truth, true patriotism, and, above all, a sincere loyalty to God, demand of us?

"This duty cannot by possibility be perform a State where no judicial authority exists to process, and where there is no Marshal to execute and where, even if there were such an officer, the tire population would constitute one solid comb

What language can describe a rebellion, if this does not? and yet it is to leaders of this rebellion the President says 'we." "We ought to be restrained from present action"! Thus, distinctly classing himself with the insurgents! Amazing! And yet, the churches are to kneel and pray for success to the schemes of this self-orbheted trailor.

commander-in-chief of armies of a great say we to rebels? He ought to say ve. He ought to use the say and say, Throw down your arms, and sub-the laws. But no, he says, "WE must be ed from present action." At the same time, see reinforcements to the United States forts, public message, throws the whole blame of sellion on us, and commands us to fast and

ask, then, if it be not a duty we must perform url back the charge of treason where it belongs the not every church in the land to say, TRAN

Ought not every church in the land to say, TrAIron?

2. But what should we say, then, to his proposal
to amend the Constitution? Ought we not to say,
that to treat with rebels with arms in their hands is
contrary to the first principles of all government?
Who ever heard of such a thing? Even the Divine Government does not do that. God offers free
pardon, but every rebel must submit. Is it not an
anomaly for the Executive of a mighty empire to
propose amendments to the Constitution, so that
rebels may yield? And ought we not, therefore, to
say this in the fewest, plainest words possible?

3. Nay, since the very idea gives a kind of shock,
as involving an attack upon our principles, ought we
not to take occasion to say, in temperate language,
that the amendment which the age demands is a
withdrawal of that sanction the Constitution, whether
rightly interpreted or wrongly, has been supposed

not to take occasion to say, in temperate language, that the amendment which the age demands is a withdrawal of that sanction the Constitution, whether rightly interpreted or wrongly, has been supposed to give to a sinful system?

The President informs us expressly that we are no more responsible for slavery at the South than for serdiom in Russia. If so, why call on us to suppress insurrections and restore fugitives? and why allow the South a property representation? Why should they have votes in Congress for what their laws call property, and not we for what our laws call property, and not we for what our laws call property, and not we for what our laws call property, and not we for what our laws call property, and not we for what our laws call property. If amendments are to be made, and if that question is to come up, why not say that it must be in this direction? A line would be enough, viz.: The term person, wherever used in the Constitution, shall not hereafter be interpreted to mean slave.

4. And since the present distress is the grand motive used to bring us to repentance, why should we not at once trace it to its true cause? Not because we have begun at last to do right. Not because at length we have said to encroaching Despoism, thus far, and no farther; but because we did not begin sooner. Because we let, the system take root. That system which this chruch, twenty years ago, declared to be a sin—with which, and its abettors, we could hold no fellowship. Because we have suffered it to grow, and invade, and attack, and conquer, and tear in pieces, and devour.

Therefore, God, in his Providence, is now suffering us to suffer the effects; using evil men as Hisrod, and threatening to dash us in pieces—unless we repent of this sin; unless we think of the slave more, and of ourselves less; unless we think of God, and really break off our sins by repentance. Why not calmly, but distinctly, say this?

5. And finally, as to the proposed day of fasting, and the attempt to make swe think of God, and really brea

churches have said? But is not this a similar act Is it not a cunning and stealthy approach to the e tablishment of a Spiritual Despotism? Is it not a unprincipled attempt of a deteated Administratio break down its successor by moral influences?

If the subject were not so serious and so painfu we should say there would be something ludicror in the present attitude of the Executive.

A great political conflict has just taken place forcat parties have recently met in the shock of the executive.

A great political conflict has just taken place. Great parties have recently met in the shock of battle. One of these has triumphed. Now, the weaker, the defeated, says to the stronger, the victorious—Let us confess oul sins! let us pray!

Yes; power is sweet. Place is dear to those who have been wonted to rule. It is hard to pack up and begone. It is sad; it is mournful.

And the low-spirited incumbent feels as though a general time of groaning and sighing and sobbing would do him good. So he says to the victorious party—just about to move in—just about to ascend the heights of power—"Stop—don't you think you had better have a day of fasting find prayer?"

Was there ever anything more absurd?

It reminds one of the siege of Yorktown—when, after innumerable hardships, reverses, fatigues, wounds, after all manner of discouragements and despair, the Continentals at last had triumphed—and Washington was about to receive Cornwallis's sword.

and Washington was about to receive Cornwallis's sword.

Suppose Cornwallis had issued a proclamation to the whole American army—
Or, no; suppose King George had issued a proclamation to all Great Britain and the United Colonies, to hold a day of fasting and prayer!

I presume Washington would have said to the British: You may fast and pray to your heart's content; but we prefer to feast and pray. We prefer to have a thanksgiving. We propose to celebrate peace, with all the enthusiasm and energy of our souls.

Even so I, for one, say now. Other people may

poses of despotsm, let them give the trumpet-bass of liberty, the watchword of the Camp of Independence.

Let us rely on God, and give scope to the generosity of our hearts. Let us trust in the Almighty, while we pity the poor slave.

O let us forget the perils of our own government, which have been exaggerated for effect, and think of the desolate condition of those poor creatures, on whom our wheels roll crushing!

O let us not be so annoyed by a little slackening of business; a little pecuniary pressure; but turn our eye towards those who own nothing, who have neither home, nor marriage, nor lawful rights, and let us deeply espouse their cause in our souls. And as to the threats and the ill language of those insurgents, as to the funcied horrors that are to visit us, let us have some faith. Let us believe that there is a God, and that He will take care of those who trust in Him and do right.

Let it be supposed that we cannot please God and South Carolina—which shall we choose?

Suppose in patching up a peace with the South.

and South Carolina—which shall we choose?
Suppose in patching up a peace with the South, we did it in a way to offend God, what would it amount to? How long would it last? How long before it would rush back upon us with ten-fold horrors? A man must be an Atheist not to see this. O, then, let us make our treaty with God first. Let us be sure He is on our side. Let us have no mistake about that. Let us take such a position as becomes believing men, serious men, men who believe in a judgment to come, men who expect to meet in eternity the record of this life's affairs. Oh, let us

JANUARY 11,

be sure that we say, calmly, firmly, and with a voice loud as a trumpet, just that word Uhrin look for some one to utter in such a day as this.

Let us put on recordal day such a testimory as we shall rejoice in when we look back from the judgment. Such a word, clear, keen, it was not terrible only to evil-doors, as we shall thank Gol he gave us grace to utter, to all eternity.

# CALHOUN'S REMARKABLE DREAM

"The following remarkable relation," says as exchange, "will commend itself to the attention of our readers, without comment. It is now cut from its Baltimore Clipper of about five years ago, which is republished it, as appears from its bear. Were, not youch for the truth of it, though we see no reason why the incidents might not have occurred as related. As the Italians say, "Si non e ero, be no truth of any rate, we have never seen it contradicted."

# A SINGULAR STORY.

The following was published several year an and we believe proceeded originally from the least a Washington letter-writer. We revive it is a count of its accentric significance, are discounted at the count of the Charleston Mercury.

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count of its eccentric significance, and comment to the attention of the Charleston Mercury:—

The other morning, at the breakfast table, we friend, the Hon. John C. Calhonn, scened end troubled and out of spirits. You know he is she gether a venerable man, with a hard, sten, Notellarish face, softened in its expression around the month by a sort of sad smile, which was the hard of all who converse with him. His hair a more white. He is tall, thun, and angular. He reminds you very much of Old Hickory. That he whost you very much of Old Hickory. That he is boset, no one doabts; he has sacrificed to his fatalism is brightest hopes of political advancement—has offered up on the shrine of that necessity which he works, all that can excite ambition—even the Preidenry of the United States.

But to my story. The other morning at the breakfast table, where I, an unobserved spectars, happened to be present, Calhoun was observed to gaze frequently at his right hand, and bresh it with his left, in a hurried and nervous manner. He fait this so often that it excited attention. At lengthes of the persons composing the breakfast part—list hand, and the persons composing the breakfast part—list him, is Toombs, and he is ansker of Congress from Georgia—took upon himself to six the occasion of Mr. Calhoun's disquictade.

"Does your hand pain you?" he asked.

To this Mr. Calhoun replied, in rather a furned manner:—"Pshaw I it is nothing! Olly a draw which I had last night, and which makes me see perpetually a large black spot, like an int-blotch upon the back of my right hand. An optical illusia, suppose."

Of course, these words excited the curiosity of the commany, but no ever excent.

of course, these words excited the curiosity of the

Of course, these words excited the curiosit of the company, but no one ventured to beg the flexish of this singular dream, until Toombs asked quedition. What was your dream like? I'm not verse-persitious about dreams, but sometimes they have good deal of truth in them."

good deal of truth in them."

"But this was such a peculiarly absurd dream, said Mr. Calhoun, again brushing the back of is right hand; "however, if it does not too much introle upon the time of our friends, I will relate it by so."

Of course, the company were profuse in their expressions of anxiety to know all about the dream. In, his singularly sweet voice, Mr. Calhoun related it t.—

In his singularly sweet voice, Mr. Calloun related it.—

"At a late hour last night, as I was sitting in my room engaged in writing, I was astonished by the presence of a visitor, who entered, and withest a word took a seat opposite me at my table. This surprised me, as I had given particular orders to the servant that I should on no account be disturbed. The manner in which the intruder entered, so perfectly self-possessed, taking his seat opposite me, without a word, as though my room and all within it belonged to him, excited in me as much surprise as indignation. As I raised my bead lamp, I discovered that he was syrapped in a thin loak, which effectually concealed his face and features from my view. And as I raised my head, he speke:—

'What are you writing, Senator from Sout Caolina?'

'I I did not think of his impertinence at fint, let

ina?'
"I did not think of his impertinence

"I did not time of his imperimence at ans, or answered him voluntarily:—

'I am writing a plan for the dissolution of the American Union.' (You know, gentlemen, that I am expected to produce a plan of dissolution in the event of certain contingencies.)

"To this the intruder replied in the coolest manner receivable...

"To this the intruder replied in the coolest maner possible —
'Senator from South Carolina, will you allow me
to look at your hand—your right hand?'
"He arose, the cloak fell, and I beheld his fee.
Gentlemen, the sight of that face struck me like a
thunder-clap. It was the face of a dead man when
extraordinary events had called back to life. The
features were those of General George Washington;
yes, gentlemen, the intruder was none other tha
George Washington. 'He was dresed in the Reolutionary costume, such as you see preserved in the
Patent Office."

Here Mr. Calhoun paused, apparently mech agits.

Hutonary costume, such as you we preserve an acHere Mr. Calhoun paused, apparently mach aguited. His aguitation, I need not tell you, was shared
by the company. Toombs at length broke the enbarrassing pause. "Well, we-ll, what was theise
of this scene?" Mr. Calhoun resumed:

"This intruder, as I have said, rose, and aske to
look at my right hand. As though I had sot the
power to refuse, I extended it. The truth is, I fat
a strange thrill pervade me at his tooch; he grased
it and held it near the light, thus affording me fall
time to examine every feature of his face. I was
the face of Washington. Gentlemen. I shudherdu
I beheld the horribly dead alive look of that isigs.
After holding my hand for a moment, he looked it. After holding my hand for a moment, he looked at me steadily, and said in a quiet way:

'And with this right hand, Senator from Cardina,

you would sign your name to a paper Union dissolved?

"I answered in the affirmative."

"I answered in the affirmative. 'Ye, 30 4, 'if a certain contingency arises, I will sign my mare to the Declaration of Dissolution.' But at that moment, a black blotch appeared on the bock of my hand, an ink blotch, which I seem to see even see. 'What is that?' said I, alarmed, I keev not vif, at the blotch on my hand.
'That,' said he, dropping my hand, 'is the nark by which Benedict Arnold js known in the next world.'

oy when Benedet Arnou js About world.

"He said no more, gentlemen, but drew fun le neath his cloak an object which he had upon the ble—laid it upon the paper on which I was writing. That object, gentlemen, was a skeleton.

'There,' said he, 'there are the bones of lase Hayne, who was hung in Charleston by the British He gave his life in order to establish the Using. Whom you put your name to a Declaration of Dischution, why, you may as well have the bears of last Hayne before you: he was a South Carolinian, and

so are you. But there was no blotch upon his "With these words the intruder left the room. I

"With these words the intruder left the rom. I started back from the contact with the deal many bones, and—awoke. Overworn by labor, I had file en asleep, and had been dreaming. Was it not a singular dream?"

All the company answered in the affirmative, and Toombe muttered, "Singular, very singular," at the same time looking curronsly at the back of his right hand, while Mr. Calbourn placed his head between his hands, and seemed burried in thought.

READY FOR ANY SACRIFICE. It is said that a of half for any Sacriffice. It is said to should want a supply of lee during the coming Seminer season, replied indignantly in the negative, doing that the men of the South would drink lessing that the men of the South would drink lessing the suiter upon the Fourth of July, before they would rome or use any of the Free Soil ice of the States of the North.

Nosth.

27 We heard a couple of politicians on Thereis sighing over the affairs of the nation. "I wish," as one of them, "Old Jackson was in old Backson place." "I aim't so particular about that," reter the other; "I'd be satisfied if old Buchanan wa is old Jackson's place."—Beston Courier.

The Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, has be sued a call for volunteers under the military lay law passed by the Legislature of that State. If volunteer in sufficient numbers do not present themselves to order then requires that a sufficient number of the surface of the State—that is, compelling that to perform military duty. The term of their service is not stated.

THE SECESSION OF SOUTH CAROLINA. Salari de montanded guns "were fired at Modile, Pensadi Montgomery, New Orleans, Wilmington, N. G. Baltimore, on reception of the news of the second of South Carolina. Norfolk and Portsmouth, is, went it to the extent of "fifteen guns" only.